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ANGLAIS

PAR

A. F. GUILLEREZ

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CENT THEMES

FRANÇAIS-ANGLAIS,

OU

EXERCICES ORTHOGRAPHIQUES,

APPLIQUÉS À LA GRAMMAIRE DE A. F. GUILLEREZ,

D'après la Méthode généralement employée dans les écoles de la Grande-Bretagne.

PAR A. F. GUILLEREZ,

TEACHER OF FRENCH IN EDINBURGH.

Professeur de l'Université de France ; Bachelier ès Lettres et ès Sciences, ancien chef d'Institution à Paris ; Auteur de la *Grammaire Française Historique*, adoptée dans les écoles Belges par ordre du Gouvernement, et traduite par E. C. Anderson ; des *Lectures Grammaticales et Historiques*, &c. &c.

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1843.

PREFACE.

HAVING last year published a Translation of my FRENCH GRAMMAR, adopted, by sanction of the Government, in the national schools of Belgium, and a Course of LECTURES HISTORIQUES, &c. intended to be also used as Grammatical Exercises on the French Language, the following little Work is now added to facilitate the progress of junior pupils.

Here will be found Exercises on every important Rule in the Grammar; and although a book of this nature admits of little novelty, either in design or execution, still it is believed that some improvements have been introduced.

The careful study and frequent repetition of the Exercises on the Rules for Pronunciation, can scarcely fail in procuring for the young student that important desideratum, a *correct* pronunciation of the French Language.

The plan of following each rule by its appropriate exercises requires so little thought, or mental exertion of any kind on the part of the pupil, that it has been considered preferable to class the exercises on several

rules together, as by this means some reflection is necessary in order to select the rule which is required in each particular case.

In conclusion, I have only to acknowledge with gratitude, the success that my *Grammar* and *Lectures* have met with, during the short period that has elapsed since the date of their publication,—by which I am led to hope, that when they and this little Work (by the aid of which the *new* and the *old method* may be combined or applied separately), supplementary to the Grammar, are more generally known, their usefulness will be greatly extended.

A. F. GUILLEREZ.

EDINBURGH, 15TH SEPTEMBER, 1843.

ABBREVIATIONS.

art.	article	ind. prés.	indicatif présent
art. part.	article partitif	imp.	imparfait
aux.	auxiliaire	inf. prés.	infinitif présent
f.	féminin	past def.	passé défini
m.	masculin	subj. prés.	subjonctif présent
sing.	singulier	past part.	participe passé
pl.	pluriel	pres. part.	participe présent
pron.	pronom	pas. sub.	subjonctif passé
prép.	préposition	unip.	unipersonnel.
nég.	négation	*	not to be translated

THEMES FRANÇAIS

SUR

LA GRAMMAIRE DE A. F. GUILLEREZ.

INTRODUCTION, from § 15 to § 45.

(This Exercise is not to be written, but must be learned by heart, because it contains almost all the difficulties of the French pronunciation.)

Good morrow, madam. —*Sir, a good morning*
Bonjour, madame.—Monsieur,* je vous souhaite le
to you.—*How do you do?* —*Very well.*—*I*
bonjour.—Comment vous portez-vous?—Très bien.—Je
am very happy to see you.—*I have a bad headache.*—
suis charmé de vous voir.—J'ai un grand mal de tête.—
I have a pain in my side.—*How does your sister*
J'ai mal au côté.—Comment se porte madame
do? —*Has she been long ill?*—
votre sœur?—Y a-t-il long-temps qu'elle est malade?—
My brother has the gout. —*Good evening, Miss B.*—
Mon frère a la goutte.—Bonsoir, mademoiselle B.—
What is your name? —*My name is.*—*What is*
Comment vous appelez-vous?—Je m'appelle.—Qu'est-ce
the meaning of that?—*May one ask you?*—*What*
que cela veut dire?—Peut-on vous demander?—Qu'
would you be at? —*Sit down, I pray.*—
avez-vous envie de faire?—Asseyez-vous, je vous prie.—
De grâce, veuillez vous asseoir.
Be seated, I pray.

* Pronounced *Mossieu.*

—Take a chair, and come near the fire.—Who
—Prenez une chaise, *et* approchez-vous du *feu.*—*Qui*
teaches you French? —I have forgotten his name.
vous enseigne le Français?—J'ai oublié son nom.
Is the breakfast ready?—I am almost starved.—I
Le déjeûner est-il prêt? —Je meurs de *faim.*—Je
could eat a bit of something. — Waiter, bring the
mangerais *bien un* morceau. — Garçon, apportez la
chocolate pot.— Do you take some meat?—Have you
chocolatière. — Prenez-vous de la viande?—Avez-vous
a good appetite?—I am less hungry now. —Unfold
bon appétit? —J'ai moins faim à présent.—Dépliez
your napkin. —I hope the coffee is to your taste.—
votre serviette.—J'espère que le café est à votre goût.—
It is excellent.—I find it delicious. — Now the
Il est excellent.—Je le trouve délicieux.—Maintenant la
cream is better. —I think so. —The saucers,
crême est meilleure.—Je crois que *oui.*—Les soucoupes,
the cups, the slop basin, and the milk jug, are very
les tasses, le bassin, et le pot au lait, sont
elegant. —I gave ten guineas for the whole.—
superbes.—J'*ai* donné dix guinées du tout.—
Take your seat again.—Don't go yet. —
Reprenez votre place.—Ne vous en allez pas encore.—
You shall dine with me.—Are you fond of broth?— We
Vous dînerez ici.—Aimez-vous le bouillon?—Nous
were going to sit down to table.—Help me to some of this
allons nous mettre à table.—Servez-moi *un* peu de ce
pigeon, if you please.—Shall I send you some hash?—
pigeon, s'il vous plaît.—Vous enverrai-je du hachis?—
No, it is too heavy.— The meat is too much done. —It
Non, il est trop *lourd.*—La viande est trop cuite.—Il
is very unwholesome to eat meat almost raw.—
est très-malsain de manger de la viande presque crue.—

I drink to all the company's health. —*To the*
Je bois à la santé de toute la compagnie. (§ 722.)—A la
health of all your family. —*Take away and*
santé de toute votre famille. (§ 722.)—Desservez et ap-
bring the dessert.—*You give us the best fruits*
portez le dessert.—Vous nous donnez les meilleurs (§722)
the season can afford.—*They were sent to me*
fruits que la saison puisse fournir.—Ils me furent envoyés
last week.—*My daughters were very fond of*
la semaine dernière.—Mes filles les aimaient beaucoup
them not long ago.
il n'y a pas long-temps.

ON THE SUBSTANTIVE OR NOUN.

FORMATION OF THE PLURAL OF NOUNS.

I.—§§ 63, 64.

THE *flowers* of our *gardens.*–The *chairs* of your *rooms.*–
Les fleur de nos jardin.–*Les chaise de vos chambre.*–
The *beauties* of those *countries.*—Give me six *pounds* of
Les beauté de ces pays. —*Donnez-moi six livre de*
walnuts.—I do not like red *noses.*—The *sons* of that
noix. —*Je n'aime pas les nez rouges.*—*Les fils de cet*
man are poor. —I have lost my *voice.*—The *palaces*
homme sont pauvres.—*J'ai perdu ma voix.*—*Les palais*
have been destroyed.—Did you gather those *lilies* in
ont été détruits. —*Avez-vous cueilli ces lis dans*
the *woods* ?—The *crosses* of the *knights.*
les bois ? —*Les croix des chevalier.*

II.—§ 65.

The *pictures* of those *painters.*—I have bought twenty
Les tableau de ces peintre. —*J'ai acheté vingt*

birds. —The *playthings* of our *children* cost very dear.—
oiseau.—Les joujou de nos enfant coûtent très-cher.—
We have seen many *pickpockets* in London.—These
Nous avons vu beaucoup de filou à Londres.— Ces
games are not amusing.–Rivet the *point* of those *nails.–*
jeu ne sont pas amusants.–Rivez la pointe de ces clou.–
Do you like my *jewels?*—The *gods* of the *pagans* were
Aimez-vous mes bijou? —Les dieu des payens étaient
despicable. —French *hats* are very good.—I find
méprisables.—Les chapeau français sont très-bons.—Je me
myself between two *fires.*—There are many *ships*
trouve entre deux feu. —Il y a beaucoup de vaisseau
in our harbours.
dans nos ports.

III.—§§ 66, 67, 68.

The English *generals* have beautiful *horses.*—The
Les général anglais ont de beaux cheval.—Les
victories of your *admirals.*—The *evils* of this life are
victoires de vos amiral.—Les mal de cette vie sont
numerous.—These *corals* are white.—The actions of my
nombreux.—Ces corail sont blancs.—Les action de mes
ancestors.—My (*grandfather and grandmother*) have left
aïeul. —— Mes aïeul ont laissé
nine children.—The *details* of these *works* have pleased
neuf enfant.—Les détail de ces travail m'ont
me.—Open your *eyes,* and look at the *heavens.*—That
plu.—Ouvrez vos œil, et regardez les ciels.— Ce
painter makes his *skies* too dark.—Italy is under one
peintre fait ses ciel trop noirs. —L'Italie est sous un
of the finest *skies* in Europe.—Old *people* are
des plus beaux ciel de l'Europe.—Les vieilles gent sont
selfish.
égoïstes.

ON THE ARTICLE.

IV.—§§ 72, 73, 74, 75.

The brother. — *The* sister. — *The* fathers. — *The* children.— *The* mother.— *The* girls.— *The* hope.— *The* friendship.— *The* man.— *Of the* woman.— *Of the* pupil.— *The* top *of the* mountain.— *The* thoughts *of the* soul *of the* child.—He obeyed *the* orders *of the* king.— *To the* watch.— *To the* queens.— *The* knowledge *of the* English history is necessary.— *Of the* hero.— *To the* apples.— *Of the* murmuring *of* streams, *the* warbling *of* birds, *the* enamel *of* meadows, *the* fragrance *of* flowers, and *the* sweet smell *of* plants, contribute greatly *to the* pleasure *of the* mind and *to the* health *of the* body.

frère m. — *sœur* f. — *pères* pl.— *enfants* pl.— *mère* f.— *filles* pl.— *espérance* f.— *amitié* f. —*homme* m.— *femme* f.— *élève* m.— *sommet* m. *montagne* f.— *pensées* pl. *âme* *enfant* m.—*Il a obei à ordres* pl. *roi* m.—A *montre* f.— *reines pl.*— *connaissance* f. [2]*anglaise* [1]*histoire* f. *est nécessaire.*— *héros* m.— *pommes* pl.— *murmure* m. art. *ruisseau* pl. *gazouillement* m. art. *oiseau* pl. *émail* m. art. *prairies* pl. *parfum* m. art. *fleurs* pl. *et douce odeur* f. art. *plantes* pl. *contribuent* *beaucoup* *plaisir* m. *esprit* m. *et* *santé* f. *of the* body.

corps m.

V.—§§ 76, 77.

John's book.—Our *friend's* kindness.—Your *cousin's* pen. —I have spent a month at his *Grace's* seat.—

Jean livre m.—*Notre ami bonté* f.— *Votre cousin* *plume* f.—*J'ai passé un mois à Sa Grandeur château* m.—

He had purchased that house before his *father's* death.—
Il avait acheté cette maison avant son m. *mort* f.—
Give me *some* bread.—Have you *any* ink, paper,
Donnez-moi *pain* m.—*Avez-vous* *encre* f. *papier* m.
and pens? —Take *some* salt.—(There is) some mus-
et plumes? pl.—*Prenez* *sel* m.—*Voilà* *mou-*
tard. —Shall I offer you *some* fowl? —Drink *some*
tarde f.—*Vous offrirai-je* *poulet?* m.—*Buvez*
wine, *some* beer, or *some* water.—Have you *any* money?
vin m. *bière* f. *ou* *eau* f.—*Avez-vous* *argent?* m.
—Bring me *some* oil. —Offer him *some* cheese,
—*Apportez-moi* *huile* f.—*Offrez-lui* *fromage* m.
cherries, and strawberries. —He reads good books.
art. *cerises* pl. *et* art. *fraises* pl. —*Il lit de bons livres.*
—I have bought *some* very pretty pictures.
—*J'ai* *acheté* (§ 377) *très-beau* *tableau.*

VI.—§§ 80, 81, 82.

My brother has *eighty-six* horses.—(There were) *five*
Mon *a* *chevaux.*—*Il y avait*
hundred soldiers.—(It is) *nine* miles from here.—I shall
soldats.—*Il y a* *milles d' ici.* —*J'achet-*
purchase ninety-one spoons, seventy-four plates, fourteen
terai *cuillers,* *assiettes,*
bottles, and a thousand candles.—Your companion is
bouteilles, et * *chandelles.*—*Votre compagnon est*
always the tenth in his class.—The fifth house on your
toujours *dans sa classe.*— *maison* f. *à votre*
left, number *eleven,* belongs to my sister.—The first
gauche, numéro *appartient à ma sœur.*—
dozens of those eggs were very nice.—I have taken two
de ces œufs étaient très-bonnes.—*J'* en *ai pris*
scores *of it.*—Knock at the twenty-second gate.—She
—*Frappez à* *porte* f.—*Elle*

was the seventeenth.—I told you the same thing a
était —*Je vous ai dit* *même chose* f. *
hundred, a thousand times.—(There were) two and sixty
* *fois.*—*Il y eut*
men killed.
hommes tués.

VII.—§ 84, 85, 86.

That cider is sparkling.—*This* drawing, *this* doll,
cidre m. *est pétillant.*— *dessin* m. *poupée* f.
these flowers, and *these* shells, look very pretty.—
fleurs et coquilles pl. *paraissent très-jolis.*—
Those boys and girls (are going) to *that* school.—*This*
garçons pl. art. *filles* pl. *vont à école* f.—
man has nothing in common with that hero. —*My*
homme m. *n'a rien de commun avec héros* m.
uncle, aunt, and cousin, are in Belgium.—
oncle m. art. *tante* f. art. *cousine* f. *sont en Belgique.*—
Your son and *my* daughter will be married in *our* church.
fils fille f. *seront mariés dans église.*
—*Her* candour is remarkable.—You have seen *my*
— *candeur* f. *remarquable.*—*Vous avez vu*
mother; what do you think of *her* love of retirement?
mère f.; *que pensez-vous de goût* m. *pour la retraite*? f.
—(Here is) a modest lady; *her* dress is as simple as
—*Voici une dame modeste; vêtement* m. *aussi*—*que*
her manners are graceful.—He (lifted up) his hands.—
manières gracieuses.—*Il leva mains* pl.—
You will cut your fingers.—*Their* houses are sold.
Vous couperez doigts.— *maisons* m. *sont vendues.*

VIII.—§§ 87, 88.

My ambition, *thy* honesty, and *his* ingratitude have
—— f. *honnêteté* f. —— f. *ont*

been noticed.—*His* friendship and thy ingenuousness
été remarquées.— *amitié* f. *ingénuité* f.
are praiseworthy.—*Every* country has its customs.—
louables. — *pays* m. *a coutumes.*—
Every truth (is not) proper (to be told).—*Several*
vérité f. *n'est pas bonne à dire.* —
volumes have been stolen.—*All* men are mortal.—
——— *ont été volés.*— (the) *mortels.*—
Any pretext *whatever* is good to that naughty boy.—
Un prétexte pour mauvais garçon.
(There are) *some* defects in that work. —I have heard
Il y a défauts dans ouvrage m.—*J'ai appris*
some (certain) news of late. —*All* these people
nouvelles dernièrement.— *personnes* f. pl.
are wicked. —*What* kind of books do you prefer ?
sont méchantes.— *espèce* f. *de préférez-vous ?*

ON THE ADJECTIVE.

IX.—§§ 100, 101, 102, 103, 104.

—Our house is *small,* but it is *pleasing.* —She is decent.
— *maison* f. *petit, mais elle est agréable.*—*Elle est décent.*
—My aunt is a *clever* woman.—This room is *dark.*—
— *tante* f. *habile* f.— *chambre* f. *noir.*—
This mountain is *steep.* —The soul is *immortal.*—Read
montagne f. *escarpé.*— *âme* f. *immortel.*—*Lisez* art.
ancient history.—I never saw the like.—My
[2]*ancien* [1]*histoire* f.—*Je n'ai jamais vu* art. f. *pareil.*—
library (is not) *complete.*—Your sister was a *good* girl.
bibliothèque f. *n'est pas.* — *sœur* f. *était bon fille* f.
—Give me some *cold* meat. —(Such a) person is always
— [2]*froid* [1]*viande* f.—*Un tel personne* f. *toujours*
uneasy.—Shall you be dumb, my sister ?—I will not
inquiet.—*Serez-vous muet, ?—Je ne serai*
be indiscreet.
pas indiscret f.

X.—§§ 105 to 108.

—There is *no* truth in all that. —That cow is too —*Il n'y a nul vérité* f. *dans tout cela.*— *vache* f. *trop* fat.—Your lip is thick.—I have a *new* gown.—That *gras.*— *lèvre* f. *épais.*—*J'ai* [2]*neuf* [1]*robe* f.— (young lady) was *happy* in school.—It is a specious *demoiselle* f. *était heureux en classe.*—*C'est* [2]*spécieux* answer. —Our queen is *ambitious.*—His sister is not [1]*réponse* f.— *reine* f. *ambitieux.*— f. *n'est pas attentive.*—She is very *mild.*—That old woman is cruel. *attentif.* —*Elle très-doux.*— *vieux* f. ——. —(There is) the mother of that *fine* girl.—It is a very —*Voilà de beau fille* f.—*C' très-silly* history.—An *old* coat is not *handsome.*—Love *fou histoire* f.— *vieux habit* m. *n'est pas beau*—art. *amour* of pleasure is a *foolish* love.—My brother is a *beautiful* art. *plaisir fou.* — *frère* m. *beau* child. —(*A, an*, is translated by *un, une.*) *enfant* m.

XI.—§§ 109 to 113.

His public life is irreproachable.—Your sister is *vie* f. *irréprochable.*— f. *mischievous.*—She is not *frank.*—That person has a *malin.*—*Elle n'est pas franc.*— *personne* f. *a* benevolent character.—This board is too long.—He *bénin humeur* f.— *planche* f. *trop long.*—*Il* (extended to us) a *protecting* hand.—The princess Mary *nous tendit* [2]*protecteur* [1]*main* f.— *princesse* f. *Marie* was the *protectress* of the fine arts.—She was the *était protecteur beaux-arts.*— benefactress of the poor.—Have you seen my *favourite bienfaiteur pauvre* pl.—*Avez-vous vu* [2]*favorit*

flower, the pink.—Madame de Staël is a (*female author*)
fleur f. *œillet* m.— *auteur*
of *great* character.—Our servant Margaret is very
de réputation f.— *serviteur* f. *Marguerite très-*
rude and *haughty*.—She is as blooming as a rose.—
grossier altier.— *aussi frais qu'une* .—
A *warlike* nation is never *happy*.
[2]*guerrier* [1]—f. *n'est jamais heureux*.

XII.—§§ 114 to 120.

Those partridges are *large* and *fat*, but these fowls
perdrix f. *sont gros gras, mais poulets*
are very *lean*.—These men are dangerous.—They
très-maigre.— *dangereux*.—*Ils*
are equal in power.—These animals are cruel and
égal en pouvoir.— — —
revengeful.—Lend me these two *beautiful* knives.—
vindicatif. —*Prêtez-moi beau couteau*.—
The *final* sounds must be distinct.—The old and the
[2]— [1]*son* m. *doivent être* — .— *vieux*
new soldiers did wonders.—The *general*
nouveau soldats firent art. part. *merveille* pl.— ———
officers were *brave* and *courageous*.—Some naval prizes
officiers étaient — *courageux*.— [2]— [1]*prix*
were given after the battle.—Cowards are generally
furent donnés après bataille f.—art. *lâche généralement*
wicked.
méchant.

DEGREES OF COMPARISON.

XIII.—§§ 90 to 96.

France is *more populous* and *larger than* Spain. —
art.—f. *peuplé grand que* art. *Espagne*.—

She has been *prettier*.—Your daughter is *as beautiful as*
a été joli — *fille* f. *aussi beau que*
her cousin.— Riches are *less precious* than health.—
cousine f.—art. *richesses* f. *précieux que* art. *santé*.—
My pen is *better than* yours.—His carelessness is *worse*
plume f. *que la vôtre*.— *négligence* f.
than mine. — Africa is not *so populous as* Europe.
la mienne.—art. *Afrique* f. *si peuplé que* art. —
—The dog is a very faithful animal.—The style of
chien m. [2]*fidèle* [1] —m.
Fenelon is very rich. — Gold is *the most precious* and
Fènélon *riche*.—art. *Or* m.
the purest of all metals.—*Our greatest* treasures are
pur, art. *métal*.— *intérêt*
virtue and a good conscience.—Intemperance is *the*
art. *vertu* f. ———f.— ——— f.
worse of all evils.—The king of Belgium was *my*
art. *mal*. — *roi* art. *Belgique* f. *fut*
most powerful protector.
puissant protecteur.

XIV.—§§ 96, 97, 98, 99.

Those children are *more obliging* than these.–The French
obligeant ceux-ci.– *Français*
are not so good *traders* as the English.—Louis-
ne sont pas si commerçant *Anglais*.—
Philippe and Leopold, *kings* of France and of Belgium,
——— *Léopold, roi* ——— *Belgique*,
are much liked in England. —Lisfranc and Marjolin,
très-aimés *en Angletere*.— —— ———
physicians in Paris, are very well *known*.—I prefer the
médecin à —— *très-bien connu*. —*Je préfère*
good to the beautiful.—The Benledi and the Modern
.— ——— *moderne*

Athens, steamers, between Leith and Dundee,
Athènes bateau pl. *à vapeur entre* —— ——
are very handsome vessels.—Victoria, queen of Great
sont de beau vaisseau.— ——f. *reine* art. *Grande*
Britain, was crowned at Westminster in the year
Bretagne f. *fut couronné à* —— *dans année* f.
1838.—Arthur Seat, a hill in the neighbourhood
— .— —— **montagne* f. *dans voisinage* m.
of Edinburgh, is about 800 feet high.
—*Edimbourg, d'environ — pied de hauteur.*

ON THE PRONOUN.(1)

XV.—§§ 124, 125.

I speak French.—*She* sees *me.*—Who reads?—*I.*—
parle .— voit .—Qui lit? — —
Who dances? *She.*—Who sings? *They.* —*We* praise
Qui dance? —*Qui chante?* — *louons*
God.—*They* (look at) *me.*—What are these women doing?
Dieu.— regardent .—Que font ces femmes?
—*They* (are washing) their clothes.—*I* know *him.*—
— *lavent leurs vêtements.— connais .—*
Receive *her.*—Love *them.*—*You* speak (to him).—*We*
Recevez- .—Aimez- .— parlez- .—
speak (to her).—Relate (*to them*) the history of your
parlons .—Racontez-
misfortunes.—*I* have read (*some of them*).— Are you
malheurs. —[1] [3]*ai lu* [2]*en* .— [2]*êtes-vous*

(1) All pronouns, whether they are the subjects or complements of verbs, are placed before the verb, except in two cases:—1st, When the verb takes the interrogative form, the *subject* is placed after the verb. 2d, When the verb is in the imperative mood, the *complement* is placed after the verb.

fond (*of it*)?—*He* loves *himself*.—*She* flatters *her-*
amateur [1] ?— *aime* .— *flatte*
self.—One loves generally but *one's self*.—*We* have
.—*On n'aime généralement que* .— *avons*
seen *the* queen, but *we* do not [2]think [1]*her* [3]pretty.—*I*
vu *reine*, f. *mais* *ne* *trouvons pas* *jolie*. —
have (been working) *at it*.
ai *travaillé*.

XVI.—*En*; *y*; *le*; *la*; *les*.

Will you have *some*?—I have *some*.—I am very glad
En voulez- ?—*J'* *ai* .—*J'* *suis* *bien*
of it.—I wonder *at it*.—Are you pleased *with it*?—
aise. —*J'* *suis surpris*.— *êtes-vous content* ?—
What do you say *to it*?—I am sorry *for it*?—I come
Qu' *dites-vous* ?—*J'* *suis* *fâché* ?—*J'*
thence.—Have you thought *of it*, *of him*, *of them*?—I
viens. —*Y avez-* *pensé* ?—
shall never consent *to it*?—Is he not fit *for it*?—You
n' *consentirai jamais* ?—*N'* *est-* *pas propre* ?—
will get nothing *by it*.—Where are *the* books which *you*
gagnerez .—*Où* *sont* *que*
have bought?—*I* cannot see *them*.— Memory is a
avez achetés?— *ne* *vois pas*. —art. *mémoire* f.
valuable gift of God; *I* do not cultivate *it* enough.—
précieux *don de Dieu*; *ne* *cultive* *pas* *assez*.—

XVII.—§§ 126, 127.

He *who* speaks.—*He* *who* says *so* (is wrong.)—*She*
Celui qui parle. — (*le*) *dit* *a tort*. —
who would not sing. —(Here is) your book, where is
n'a pas voulu chanter.— *Voici* *où* *est*
that of your brother?—Of all the virtues, *that* which
de ?—*De* *vertu*, f. *qui*

²makes (¹*itself*) most beloved, is humanity.—*These*
fait *le plus chérir*, pro. *est l'humanité.*—
are my sentiments.—*This* ²pleases (¹me) very much.—
sont ——— .— *plaît* *beaucoup.* —
Do *that*, (I pray.)—You are very curious; you ask
Faites *de grâce.*— *êtes* *curieux ; demandez*
always why *this*, and why *that.*—*They who* make
toujours pourquoi .— *font*
a noise are not *these* children.
du bruit *enfants.*

XVIII.—§ 128.

I have your hat, and you have *mine.*—Thou hast her
chapeau, m. *avez* .— *as*
grammar, and she has thy dictionary. —Is it your
grammaire f. *dictionnaire* m.— *ce*
temper or *hers*, that ²hinders ¹you from living well
humeur f. *ou* *qui* *empêche* *de* *vivre*
together ?—I have lost my pen, lend me *yours.*—
ensemble ?— *perdu* *plume* f. *prêtez-moi* .—
We have heard your reasons, you must listen *to ours.*—
avons entendu *raisons,* *devez écouter** .—
His friends and *mine* interfered happily. —His
amis m. *s'en mêlèrent heureusement.*— _
snuff-box and *yours* are of the newest fashion.—Our
tabatière f. *sont* *dernier goût.* —
country and *theirs* are remote from one another.—
pays m. *sont éloignés l'un* *de* *l'autre.* —
That purse is neither *yours* or *ours*, but it is *theirs.*
bourse f. *n'est ni* *mais c'est*

XIX.—§§ 129, 130, 131.

It is the man *who* just came in.—I don't know *who*
vient d'entrer. — *ne sais pas*
has arrived.—The glory *to which* heroes sacrifice
est arrivé. — *gloire* f. art. *héros* *sacrifient*

is often a false glory.—Choose *which* you please. —
souvent fausse .—Choisissez voudrez.—
Which do you prefer? —The person *whom* you
préférez ?— personne f.
see yonder.—*What* do you say?—*Who* has done
voyez là-bas. — dites ?— a fait
that?—It is he *who* has done that.—God, *whose*
lui .—
works we admire. —*From whom* have you that
les[2]*ouvrages* [1]*admirons.— tenez*
news? — *What* then? — The house *in which* I
nouvelle ?— donc ? — maison f. *je*
live. —The state *in which* I [2]find [1]myself.— *What*
demeure.— état m. *trouve .—(to what)*
do you think *of*?—Tell me in *what* I can [2]serve [1]you.—
pensez-vous ?—Dites-moi en puis servir .—
Where is the gentleman *of whom* you speak?
monsieur m. *parlez ?*

XX.—§§ 132, 133.

Every one desires to be happy.—Do you know *any*
veut être heureux.—Connaissez-vous
of these ladies?—I know *some of them.*—I told it to
de dames f. *?—J'en connais .—Je ne l'ai dit à*
nobody.—We must not covet the property *of others.*—
ne devons pas convoiter bien m. .—
They cannot bear *one another.*—I [2]took [1]you for
ne peuvent se souffrir .— ai pris pour un
another.—*Whoever* [2]deceives [1]me will be punished.—
trompe sera puni .—
(One) : (*It is* thought) that this news is true.—*One*
(On) : *dit que nouvelle* f. *vrai.—*
cannot read the Bible without becoming better; we
ne peut pas lire f. *sans devenir meilleur ;*

there find precepts calculated to insure our
y *trouvons* art. part. *préceptes propres à faire*
happiness.— *They* or *people* say we shall soon have
bonheur .— *dit* (*que*) *aurons bientôt* art.
war.
guerre f.

ON THE VERB.

XXI.—§§ 137, 140, 141, 142, 143.

My father speaks French.—*Nobody* came to ask
parle .— *n'est venu vous*
for you.— *We* shall have a letter.— *Your works* are
demander.— *aurons une lettre*.— *ouvrages sont*
printed.—*I* had asked *his consent*. —*We*
imprimés. — *avais demandé consentement* m. —
declined *his offer*. —*You* forgive *your enemies*.—
refusâmes offre m.— *pardonnez à ennemis*.—
I passed *through the city* of London.—He lives *at*
ai passé par ville f. *de Londres*.— *vit à*
Antwerp.—I [2]receive [1]*it*, [1]*her*, [1]*them*.—I [3]gave [1]*it* or *him*
Anvers. —*Je reçois* .—*Je ai donné*
to [2]*him*.—I sent *them*.—Do [3]you [2]know [1]*her*?—[1]I
.—*Je ai envoyés*.— *connaissez* ?—
[4]esteem [2]*her*.—[1]I will [3]write *to* [2]*him*.—[1]I [4]promise [3]*them*
estime .— *écrirai* .— *promets*
to [2]you.—[1]I [4]tell [2]it to [3]them.—The books *which* you
.— *dis* .—
have bought, and *which* I like very much, are incomplete.
avez achetés aime beaucoup sont incomplet.
Nature, *of whose* secrets we (are ignorant).—He
art. f. art. [2]*secrets* [1]*ignorons*.—
[2]flatters [1]*you* and does not speak truth *to you*.— *What*
flatte *ne* pron. *dit pas* art. *vérité* f.—

(do you wish for)?—He is not fit *for it.*—[1]He [4]often
désirez-vous ?— *n'* pron. *est pas propre.*— pron. *a*
[5]told [3]*it to* [2]*thee.*—I wrote *him* word that he was dead.
souvent dit .— pron. *ai mandé qu' était mort.*
—He [2]deceived [1]*us* by his hypocrisy.—I [2]loved
— pron. *a trompés par hypocrisie* f.— pron.
[1]*him* so dearly. —You [2]write *to* [1]*each other.*—He
aimais si tendrement.— pron. *écrivez (vous)* .—
speaks *to himself.*—[1]Lend [2]*me* two pounds.—Do
pron. *parle* .—*Prêtez-* *livres.*—*Ne*
not [3]tell [2]*it to* [1]*us.*
pron. *dites pas.*

ON THE AUXILIARY VERBS.

XXII.—§ 182.

I have your watch, and *you have* my umbrella. —*He*
montre, f. *parapluie* f.—
had their ink, and *she had* their sealing-wax. —(*Passé*
encre, *cire à cacheter.*—
Défini.) *We had* strawberries and *they had*
art. part. *fraise* f.
cherries.—*I have had* your addsess.—*Thou*
art. part. *cerise* f.— *adresse* f.—
hadst had my drawings.—*We had had* a horse.—
dessin m.— *un cheval.*—
(*Passé Antérieur.*) *She had had* a new gown.—*They*
un [2]*neuf* [1]*robe* f.—
had had precious stones.—*You shall have* a
art. part. [2]*précieux pierre* f.—
bad supper.—*They* (f.) *shall have* two large
mauvais souper.— *grand*
gardens.
jardin m.

XXIII.—§ 182.

You shall have had excellent fruit.—*She will have had* *d'* ——— ——.—

walnuts.—*Thou should'st have* fine art. part. *noix* f.— art. par. *beau* clothes.—*He should have* a reward. —*We habit* m.— *récompense* f.— *would have had* pretty houses.—*Have* the kindness art. part. *joli maison* f.— *bonté* f. to lend me a pin .—*Let us have* an explanation.— *de* pron. *prêter épingle* f.— *explication* f.— *That I may have* courage.—*That thou may'st have* art. par.——m.—

delightful landscapes. —*That she might have* art. par. *délicieux paysage* m. pl.—

health and virtue.—*That we may have had* a art. par. *santé* f. *vertu* f.— sword. —*That they may have had* faithful *sabre* m.— art. par. *fidèle* servants. —*That I might have had* a regular *domestiques* m. pl.— [2]*régulier* conduct. —*That they* (f.) *might have had* a good [1]*conduite* f.— judge. *juge* m.

XXIV.—§ 183.

I am docile and studious.—*To be and to have been* *studieux.*—

rich *are* two different things. —*She was* prudent.— *riche* 3 p. pl. *différent chose* f. pl.— .— *We were* generous.—(*Passé Défini.*) *Thou wast* modest. *généreux.*— *modeste.* —*They* (f.) *were* idle. —*He has been* quiet.—*They* — *paresseux* f.— *tranquille.*—

have been unreasonable. —*You had been* amiable.—
déraisonnable.— *aimable.*—
She had been coquettish.—(*Passé Antérieur.*) *I had*
coquet f.—
been his intimate friend.—*We had been* angry. —
intime ami.— *fâché* f. pl.—
Thou shalt be guilty.—*You shall be* grateful.
coupable.— *reconnaissant* f. pl.

XXV.—§ 183.

She will have been inconsiderate.—*I* (f.) *shall have been*
indiscret, f.—
attentive.—*I should be* glad to see you.—*He would be*
attentif, f.— *bien aise de voir.*—
impartial. —*We would have been* excusable.—*They would*
——— ———
have been ready in time.—*Be* more diligent and careful.
prêt, pl. *à temps.*— f. *soigneux*, f.
—*Let us be* just.—*That you may be* humane.—*That*
— *juste.*— *humain.*—
they (f.) *may be* benevolent.—*That thou mightest* be more
bienfaisant, f.—
assiduous.—*That you might be* complaisant and affable.
assidu .— ——— —
—*That he may have been* less avaricious.—*That we may*
— *avare.* —
have been more circumspect.—*That she might have been*
circonspect. —
mild and kind.—*That they might have been* so headstrong.
doux — *bon*, f.— *si têtu*, pl.

XXVI.—Exercise on Page 45 of Grammar.

I have just been sick .—*Thou hast just been* morose.—
malade.— *chagrin.*—
She is to be alone.—*We are to be* displeased.—*They are*
seul. — *mécontent* .—

to be ripe.—*You are going to be* better .—*I am going to*
mûr.— *meilleur.*—
be uneasy.—*Thou art going to be* drowsy.—*Thou hast*
inquiet.— *assoupi.*—
just had seventy-four barrels of flour.—*He has just had*
barils de farine.—
seventy-nine silver[2] spoons[1].—*We are to have* ninety-five
cuiller d'argent.—
hogsheads of wine.—They are to have eighty-one
barriques de vin. —
volumes.—I am going to sell a thousand fine peaches.
—— .— *vendre* * *beau pêche*, f. pl.
—She is going to have eleven pair of gloves.
paire pl. *de gant* pl.

XXVII.—§§ 184, 185.

I love my father, and *we adore* God.—*Thou choosest*
aimer *adorer* .— *choisir*
this picture .—*He perceives* the summit of the moun-
peinture f.— *apercevoir* *sommet* m. *mon-*
tains .—*They act* contrary to your orders.—
tagne f. pl.— *agir contrairement à* *ordre* .—
I was accusing my friend .—*She did warn* her brother
accuser *ami* m.— *avertir* *frère* m.
of her danger.—*We did conceive* a great esteem for
—— .— *concevoir* *grand estime* f. *pour*
that honest man.—*You were pitying* those sad vic-
.— *plaindre* *triste vic-*
tims of the revolution.—*They conceive* the depth
time f. pl. —— f.— *concevoir* *profondeur* f.
of this book, but I did not conceive it at first.—*They*
la d'abord.—
approved his action.—Thou didst appear convinced.—
approuver f.— *paraître convaincu.* —
Napoleon invaded their country.
—— *envahir* *pays* m.

XXVIII.—*Ibid.*

She has fulfilled her duty .—We have heard the
remplir *devoir* m.—
music of the new opera.—Thou hadst chosen it (out of a)
²nouveau ¹—. — *choisir* *entre*
thousand.—I had done before him.—You had offended
.— *finir* *avant* *lui*. — *offenser*
the king .—I will describe all the horror of this terrible
roi m.— *décrire* *horreur* f.
night .—We will (search into) that affair .—They will
nuit f.— *approfondir* *affaire* f.—
owe their misfortunes to their faults .—I shall have
devoir *malheur* m. *fautes* f.—
borrowed his carriage.—You would easily perceive
emprunter *voiture* f.— *²aisément* ¹*apercevoir*
so gross a trick .—I would correspond with my
²si grossier *ruse*¹ f.— *correspondre* *avec*
friends.

XXIX.—*Ibid.*

He should have crossed the river. —We would have
traverser *rivière* f.—
depended on circumstances.—Give me your card.
dépendre des circonstance f. —*Donner* *carte* f.
—Let us (grow old) in peace.—That he may conceive
— *vieillir* *en paix* f.—
my thoughts.—That we may perceive the danger of
pensées. — art.
books which are contrary to good morals .—(Hang
contraire art. *mœurs* f. pl.—*Pendre*
up) your hat, and take your cloak .—That
chapeau, m. *prendre* *manteau* m.—
I may cure him soon .—That you might love your
guérir *bientôt*. — *aimer*

neighbour as yourselves .—That they might weaken
prochain comme vous-mêmes.— *affaiblir*
the force of their reasons .—That she may have
— f. *raison* f. pl. —
received a white handkerchief. —That we might have
²blanc ¹mouchoir m.—
acknowledged the truth.
reconnaître *vérité* f.

XXX.—§§ 187, 188, 189.

The example of the general encouraged the army .—
exemple m. *encourager* *armée* f.—
We wager a hundred francs.—He was disturbing the
gager * —— .— *déranger*
class .—Have you corrected your exercise ? —The
classe f. — *corriger* *thême* ? m.—
rain (dropped through) the roof of this house .—
pluie f. *percer* *toit* m. *maison* f.—
That word is improper ; *strike* it *out.*—He announced
mot m. *impropre ; effacer.* — *annoncer*
that news to all his friends.—I will (lift up) this
nouvelle f. .— *lever*
fifty pounds weight.—She yields to my remon-
poids m. *de* 50 *livres.*— *céder* *remon-*
strances .—That I may rule his temper.
trance f. pl.— *régler* *humeur* f.

XXXI.—§§ 190, 191, 192.

He has bought twenty horses .—I shall call him
acheter *cheval* m. pl.— *appeler*
by his name.—That throws me into a great dilemma.
par nom m.— *jeter* *dans* *embarras* m.
—I could seal my letter.—He will reveal his
— *cacheter* .— *révéler*
secret. —That I may conceal my crime. —His
— m.— *céler* — m.—

name was erased from the list .—He will support you
rayer *liste* f.— *appuyer*
with all his credit .—That they might balance their
de — m.— *régler*
accounts every month.—[1](All that he takes,) [2](he
comptes m. *mois* m.— *ce que* *prendre,*
pays ready money for.)—*Call* him *back* before he
payer argent comptant .—*Rappeler* *avant qu'il*
goes too far. —He (dried up) the tears of the
soit trop loin.— *essuyer* *pleurs* m.
unfortunate.
infortuné m. pl.

XXXII.—§§ 194, 195, 196, 198, 199, 201.

God has blessed that virtuous woman. —(Holy wa-
bénir *vertueux femme* f.— *Bénir*
ter) is used in the Church of Rome.—Let
part. passé. *employer dans église* f. .—
us hate vice. —He hates falsehood. —That he might
haïr — m.— art. *mensonge* m.—
hate intemperance.—Paris flourished under Louis
art.——— .— *fleurir* *sous* ——
(the fourteenth). —England was flourishing under
quartorze. — art.
Elizabeth.—They perceive how that has happened.—
——— .— *comment cela est arrivé.*—
That she may conceive great hopes. —A trifle
de espérance f. pl.— *bagatelle* f.
(is [2]owed to [1]him).—[1]That [2]we might have owed respect
devoir .— art. part.
(to [2]him).—I fear you.—Thou undertakest an arduous
.— *craindre* .— *entreprendre* [2]*difficile*
task. —He takes my book.
[1]*tâche* f.— *prendre* .

XXXIII.—§§ 202, *and following.*

Do I prefer pleasure to my duty? —Dost
préférer art. *plaisir* m. *devoir* m. ?— *Ne*
thou not feel the unpleasantness of your situation?
verb pron. *pas* *désagrément* m. ——— f.?
—Am I good?—Have I a fine dog? —Did his
—*Etre* ?—*Avoir* *beau chien* m.?—
daughter serve her friends warmly? —Did not
servir *amie* f. pl. *chaudement?*—
Alexander sully his glory by his pride?
*Alexandre n'*a-t-il *pas* souillé *gloire* f. par *orgueil* m.?
Did (*) we sleep then?—Has he received a beautiful
dormir alors?— *recevoir*
present?—Had you not perceived the snare?
—— ?—Nég. aux. pron nég. past part. *piége*?
Will this officer fight against his own soldiers?
officier m. *combattre contre propre soldat* m. pl.?
Do I sell too dear?—Has she loved her children?—
vendre trop cher?— ?—
Did I play yesterday?—Had I not had absurd
jouer hier ?—*N'* aux. pro. nég. past part. *des idée*
ideas? —Do I attend you?—Should she not have
absurde?— *servir* ?—
lost her patience?
perdre —— f.?

XXXIII.—§§ 202, *and following.*

Will you not have fashionable gowns?—Had we
art. part. (*à la* [2]*mode*) [1]*robe*?—
not perfidious friends?—Are your cousins still
art. par. [2]*perfide* [1]*ami* pl.?—(*your cousins are they still*)

(*) *Did* very often means *has* or *have*, and is construed by the corresponding person of the present of the indicative of *avoir*, followed by a past participle.

in Edinburgh?—Have those men always been good
à Edimbourg?— *(same construction.)*
and charitable?—We had not yet been sufficiently
encore *assez*
attentive. —Would'st thou be as consistent in thy
appliqué pl.— *aussi* —— *dans*
behaviour as in thy language?—Would not you have
conduite f. *que* —— m.?—
been more kind?—Should they have had no rectitude?
doux?— f. *de droiture* f.?
—— Did I try to please them?—Do I waste my
(passé défini) *essayer de* [2]*plaire* [1]*leur*?— *perdre*
time? —Shall he have heard that sung?
temps m.?— *entendre* *chanson* f.?

XXXIV.—§ 213.—Verbs in ER.

Will you go this evening into the country?—I am going
aller *soir* m. *à* *campagne*?— indic. prés.
to pay some visits.—I go every day to the park. —
* *faire* *visite.*— *tous les jours* *parc* m.—
They go to dine (out of town).—That he may go into
* *dîner à la campagne.*— *dans*
the wood. —You will go to church to-morrow.—Go
bois m.— *à* art. *église* f. *demain.*—
and do that errand. —I will send my servant.
* *faire* f. *commission.*— *envoyer* *domestique* m.
—They would send a message to that effect.—Let us
ordre m. *pour* *cela.* —
go to school.—She would dismiss her chambermaid.
à art. *école* f.— *renvoyer* *femme de chambre* f.

XXXV.—Verbs in IR.

He would acquire honour and reputation.
acquérir art. part. *honneur* f. art. part.——f.
—He acquires a great influence over me.—That I may
—— f. *sur moi.*—

acquire every day more knowledge. —Napier
de nouveau connaissance f. pl.—
will conquer a great part of China. —We shall
conquérir *partie* f. art. *Chine* f.—
run faster than you.—He would (run over) all that
courir plus vite .— *parcourir*
province.—They will receive you with kindness.—I
——— f.— *accueillir* *avec* *bonté* f.—
will gather some flowers. —He (nearly) fell
cueillir *fleur* f. pl.— *faillir* pas. déf. *tomber*
into the snare. —We nearly lost our lives.
dans *piége* m.— pas. indéf. *perdre vie* f. sing.

XXXVI.—Verbs in IR.

My brother is dying.—His secret shall die with him.—
mourir.— ——m. *avec lui.*—
She should die like a christian. —That he may not die
en * *chrétien* f.—
of grief. —Go and fetch my cane. —The troops
chagrin m.— * *quérir* *canne* f.— *troupe* f. pl.
maintained their ancient reputation.—I hold my book.
maintenir (1) *ancien* ——— f.— *tenir*
—I will hold it fast.—That he may obtain better
bien.— *obtenir de*
terms. —I would maintain my family. —That
condition f. pl.— *entretenir* *famille* f.—
we may sustain the weight of affliction with courage.
soutenir *poids* m. art. —— f. —— m.
—This young man will attain the highest celebrity.
jeune *parvenir au plus haut degré de célébrité* f.
—They come from London.—Come on Friday night.—
venir .— *Vendredi soir.*—

(1) The conjugation of the *compound* verbs is the same as that of the *simple* verbs from which they are derived. *See the* § 803, *and following.*

He will not interfere with that affair. —That you may
intervenir dans affaire. f.—
(come back) before the end of August.—He should
revenir avant fin f. *Août.* —
come seasonably.
à propos.

XXXVII.—VERBS IN OIR.

The first term expires at Midsummer.—He will
terme m. *échoir la Saint Jean.*—
decline every day. —That it may (be necessary) to
déchoir de jour en jour.— *il falloir* *
set out.—It would be necessary to dine at six. —
partir.—Il * *dîner à —heures.*—
Move the table, it is too near the fire.—They stir up
Mouvoir — f. *trop près du feu.*— *émouvoir*
the passions of the audience.—That is the man whom
—— f. —— f.—*C'*
nothing will move.—I cannot answer you.—We could
rien n' émouvoir.— *pouvoir répondre.* —
lend you our carriage. —That I may (be able) to per-
prêter voiture f. — *pouvoir* * *per-*
suade him.— Riches often prevail over merit.
suader. —art. — f. [2] [1]*prévaloir sur* art. *mérite* m.
—That my advice may prevail.—That consideration
avis .— —— f.
will prevail over all others.
art.

XXXVIII.—VERBS IN OIR.

It becomes a king to be liberal.—Set the child in an
seoir à d' ——.—*Asseoir dans*
arm-chair.—These colours become you well.—I will
fauteuil m.— *couleur* f. pl. .—
sit down on the top of that hill. —In
s'asseoir(1) *sur sommet* m. *montagne* f.—*En*

(1) See, for the conjugation of reflected verbs, § 225.

France the principal guests sit (in the) centre of the
——— ——— *convives* m. pl. *au* — m.
table.—Do you know your poetry? —I know (1) that
— f.— *savoir* *poésie* f. ?— *savoir*
he is not your friend, but I know likewise that he is a
de *ami* pl. *aussi* *
man of probity.—I shall know well how to protect you.
.— *comment* * *protéger* .
—I say the same thing twice, (in order that) you may
dis *deux fois, afin que*
know it.—That victory will procure him the staff of a
.— *victoire* f. *valoir* *lui* *bâton* m. *
marshall of France.—(Are you afraid) that it is not
maréchal .—*Craindre*
worth ten pounds? —I shall see you soon. —
valoir subj. prés. *livre* pl. ?— *voir* *bientôt*.—
When shall we (see) your sisters (again)?—I can and
Quand *revoir* ?—
will tell the truth. —I should wish (him to come).
vouloir *dire* f.— *qu'il vînt.*

XXXIX.—Verbs in RE.

I wished he might pardon me.—She was acquitted.—
désirer *absoudre* .— *absoudre.*—
That I may drink a glass of water.—Let me drink to
boire *verre* m. *eau* f.—
the health of your lady. —This paper blots.—They
santé f. *dame* f.— *boire.*—
drink beer, but I shall drink champagne.
art. par. *bière* f. art. past. *champagne* m.
—He brays like an ass. —Will you enclose your
— *braire comme* *âne* m.— *enclore*
garden with a wall? —No, it is enclosed with a hedge.
de *mur* m ?— *haie* f.

(1) *Je ne sache pas* is very often used for *je ne sais pas.*

—The waves (are roaring).—The ministers of
— *flots* m. ind. prés. *bruire.*— *ministre* m. pl.
the king will close the session after Christmas.—The
clore —— f. *après Noël.* —
session is (over).—You tell me what I know already.—
clore. — *dire ce que déjà.* —
Tell us which you would prefer. —In speaking so we
préférer.—En parler ainsi
slander (every body). —We do not contradict you.
médire de tout le monde. — *contredire* .

XL.—Verbs in RE.

My silk-worms will be hatched next week. —
ver à soie m. *éclore* art. [2]*prochain* [1]*semaine* f.—
The flowers will soon blow. —They do no
[2]*bientôt* [1]*éclore* ind. prés.— *faire*
harm. —I will do it for your sake. —He will
de mal. — *pour l' amour de vous.*—
completely defeat the enemy. —Do your duty that
[2]*complètement défaire ennemi* m.— *devoir* m.
I may do mine.—The potatoes are not yet fried.—
.— *pomme de terre* f. *frire.*—
Get that fish fried. —That man thirsts (after
Faites [2] [1] inf. prés.— *ne se repaître*
nothing but) blood and slaughter. —Are the cows
que de sang de carnage.— *vache* f.
feeding ? —The sheep feed on the grass. —
paître ind. prés. ?— *mouton* m. * *herbe* f.—
Have you milked your goats ? —That I may under-
traire chèvres f. ?— *entre-*
take that journey. —They take their books, and will
prendre voyage m.— *prendre*
learn their lessons.—They surprise me (very much)
apprendre leçon f.— *surprendre beaucoup*

by telling me that.—He convinces me by his example.
en *cela.*— *convaincre* *par* *exemple* m.
—The English shall vanquish the Chinese.
vaincre *Chinois.*

XLI.—On the Intransitive and Reflected Verbs.

I have fallen into a deep river. —They shall have
tomber dans *profond rivière* f.—
remained two hours in the anti-chamber, to obtain
rester *heure* f. *dans* *anti-chambre,* *pour*
an interview. —(Give over) your unjust pretensions.
entrevue f.—*Se désister de* *injuste* ——— .
—I abstained from doing it.—Ladies, have you
—*J' abstenir de le faire* .—*Mesdames,*
been walking this morning?—Have you not been
se promener *matin?* —
engaged in trifles? —That I have amused myself at
s'occuper de bagatelles?— *s'amuser* *à*
his expense. —I should have repented of my
dépens pl. m.—
temerity. —You had (fallen asleep).
témérité f.— *s'endormir.*

XLII.—Impersonal Verbs.

You *should* learn something by heart every day.—
falloir que subj. imp. *cœur* m. —
Do that as it *should be.* —Thou *must* remember
Faire *falloir* ind. prés.— *que se souvenir*
that thou art mortal.—Does it rain? —*There must*
mortel.— *pleuvoir?*—*Il doit y avoir*
be a great difference between the age of those two per-
entre
sons.—*There is* in Scotland more (than one) magnificent
.—*Y avoir en Ecosse* *d'un* *magnifique*
city. —*There were* more than a thousand people
cité f.—*Y* *avoir* *de* * *personne* pl.

in that place.—*Is there* anything to do? —*Is there*
dans ——f.—*Y avoir* *à faire*?—*N' y avoir*
no teacher in the school? —*Has there not been* a
pas de maître dans *classe* f.?—*N' y avoir pas de*
revolution in every empire of the universe?
——— f. *dans* ——m. *univers* m.?

XLIII.—§§ 237, 238, 239, 241.

He acted wisely.—He has been constantly occupied.—
agir *sage.* — *constant* *occuper.* —
We are happily out of danger.—Do not speak
heureux *hors* ———.—
figuratively.—You walk too slowly.—They will probably
figuratif. — *lent.* — *probable*
come.— Children are naturally fond of pleasure.
.— art. *naturel* *ami* art. *plaisir* m.
—Hold it gently.—My uncle died suddenly.—The
—*Tenir* *doux.* — *soudain.* —
works of Racine are more regularly beautiful, and
ouvrage m. ——— *régulier*
more delicately conceived, than those of Shakspeare.—
délicat *pensés* ——— .—
I think of it, but I won't go there.—We go there
pense *vouloir* *aller* .—
sometimes on foot, sometimes in a coach.
à pied *en* * *voiture.*

XLIV.—On the Preposition, from § 243 to 250.

The Druids resided among the Gauls, who are the
Druide *résider* *Gaulois,*
ancestors of the French.—No virtue without religion,
ancêtre —*Point de*
no happiness without virtue.—He runs across the
bonheur .— *au travers* (of the)
wood with a dart in his hand.—I do not believe
bois m. *dard en* * .— *croire que*

he has been (as far as that).—Don't read like him.—
subj. passé *jusque là.* — *lire* *lui.* —
He behaves like an honest man.—Here is my task,
se conduire * .— *tâche* f.
and there is yours.—It is all over with you.—I live in
.— *de* .— *vivre*
England, and I am pleased with it.—(With regard to)
content .—
my lessson, I believe I know it.
que savoir.

XLV.—*From* § 250 *to* § 256.

When I punish you for your faults, you think (1) I
punir *pour* *faute* f. *penser*
hate you.—Whilst you are young, (accustom yourself)
haïr .— *jeune* *s'accoutumer*
to virtue.—Let us be careful and attentive (for fear of)
.— *soigneux*
exciting the displeasure of our masters.—Unless
exciter *mécontentement* m. *maître.* —
you are wise you will be unhappy. —Though
subj. prés. *sage* *malheureux.*—
he be rich, he (is not any the better for that).—
subj. prés. *n'en vaut pas mieux* .—
Alas! I have lost everything.—Fy! fy! you are a
perdre .—
coward.—Oh! some one is coming.
poltron. — *quelqu'un* .

XLVI.—*From* § 256 *to* § 259.

The beauty of that fable strikes me.—Your clemency
f. f. *frapper* .— f.
is honourable.—The destruction of his fortune was the
.— f. f.

(1) *That* is understood in English, but cannot be understood in French.

consequence of his idleness. —The prosperity of the
f. *paresse* f.—
wicked is not durable.—The battle of Waterloo
méchant .— *bataille* f.
was a decisive action.—Wellington (proved himself) in-
²*décisif* ¹ f.— *se montrer*
vincible, and the carnage was terrible on the 18th of
m. * *
June, 1815.—The sagacity of the dog is admirable.
.— f. *chien* m.
—The cavalcade was very brilliant.—Give this nosegay
— *brillant.* — *bouquet* m.
to the amiable Maria(¹).

XLVII.—*From* § 261 *to* § 271.

I have passed through Holland, Germany,
passer par art. f. *Hollande*, art. f. *Allemagne* f.
and Russia. —Sir, you are very impertinent.—
art. *Russie* f.— ——— .—art.
Geology, as well as mineralogy, is ¹a ³very
f. *aussi* *que* art. f.
useful ²science.—The ladies whom you saw last
f.— *dame* f. (have seen) ²*dernier*
week have left my house yesterday.—The English
¹*semaine* f. *quitter* .—
have defeated the French troops, but the French
défaire ² ¹*troupe* f. ²
soldiers were as brave as the English(²).—Where have
.—

(¹) Most proper names of women ending in *a*, become French by changing that *a* into *e* mute.

(²) In French, the adjectives which are derived from proper names do not begin by a capital letter, unless they stand by themselves, and are taken substantively.

you been this morning, my dear mother ?—Believe me,
matin m. *mere ?* f.—*Croire*

Miss C. looks very young.—I will begin my
Mademoiselle *paraitre* .—

work to-morrow without delay. —How old are you?
des demain *delai* m.—*Quel age* (have you?)

—That is believed by every one.
— *de* .

XLVIII.—*From* § 271 *to* § 283.

When she is attentive I love her, but when he is dis-
dés-

obedient I almost hate him.—My grandmother lives
obéissant [2]*presque* [1]*haïr* .—

in the high street.—Since she wishes (to take a walk)
grand rue f. —*Puisque* *vouloir* *se promener*

(be so kind as to) accompany her, for we must (help
veuillez *accompagner* *car* *devons*

one another.)—If he says so, follow his advice.—The
s'entre-aider. — [2]*dire* [1]*le* *suivre* *avis* m.—

facade of the college is magnificent.—You have re-
f. m. *magnifique.* — *re-*

ceived my letter, I hope. —Robert Burns was a great
cevoir *espérer.*—

poet ; did you read all his poems ?—No, I am not
lire *poeme ?*—

very fond of poetry.
grand amateur *poesie.*

XLIX.—*From* § 283 *to* 290.

Leave me alone. —William the Conqueror took
Laisser *tranquille.*—*Guillaume le Conquérant prendre*

possession of the throne of England in the year one
m. *en* *

thousand and sixty-six.—Will you take some fish ? —
mil * — *poisson* m. *?*

—Take these; (as for me,) I keep those.—These
pour moi, .—
scholars learn well, but those are still better.—
écolier apprendre *
I cannot bear those people.—Hast thou received my
gens là.— *recevoir*
papers? —Cause them (to be read) by my brother.—
journal m. pl.—*Faire* *lire* *à* .—
I wish to hear your sister; make her sing, I
désire *entendre* *faire* *je vous*
pray.—This pamphlet has not above eighty-two pages;
prie.— *brochure* f. *plus de* .
I counted them myself.
compter *moi même.*

L.—Syntax of the Substantive, *from* § 347 *to* 356.

He is intoxicated with violent love.—His first loves
épris *d'un* .—
have been unfortunate.—He caused several little cupids
malheureux.— *faire* [2] [3] [4]*amour*
(to be carved) around the parlour.—It is one of the
[1]*sculpter* *autour de* *salle* f. —
finest organs in Italy.—He is a knight of the white
beau *d' Italie.*— * *chevalier* *blanc*
eagle.—He screams like an eagle.—Send me a couple
.— *crier* *comme* .— — f.
of eggs.—The imperial eagle of Napoleon could not
œuf.— [2] [1]
see the shores of England.—Happy couple, may your
rivage .— *puissent*
days be long!—That girl is very gentle.— Avenging
— *enfant* *doux.* —art. *vengeur*
thunder has punished them.—How kind these people
foudre *punir* .—*Quel* *bon* [2]*ce* [1]*gens*
are!
[3]*sont!*

LI.—*From* § 356 *to* 360.

All these good people waited on Tuesday, till ten in
gens *attendre* * *Mardi* *jusqu' à* *heures*
the evening, and when they had all returned, each
du *soir* *retourner*
(to his home,) very sad and very confused, we arrived
chez eux *tristes* *confus,* *arriver*
quietly on Wednesday.—Santeuil has written the
paisiblement * *Mercredi.* —
most beautiful Latin hymns.—Whatever he has
2 1 —*Quelque* *chose*
done to stop the war, it could not succeed.
subj. pas. *faire pour arrêter* *guerre* f. *réussir.*—
We have done something very naughty.—Nobody came
de *méchant.*— *n'est venue*
(to ask for) you.—The first person whom I met
demander .— *rencontrer*
was my nephew.
neveu m.

LII.—*From* § 360 *to* § 365.

Locke, Newton, Fenelon, Vincent de Paul, and
art. pl.
Franklin, reflect eternal honour on (human nature).
font *un* *honneur* m. *à* art. *humanité* f.
—The Ciceros, the Virgils, the Turennes, and the
— *Cicéron,* *Virgile,* ——
Nelsons are rare.—Your postscripts are always too long.
—— *rare.*— . .
—Send my in-quartos to the bookbinder.—I will
—*Envoyer* *relieur* m. — *por-*
give two toasts, the one for Napoleon, the other for
ter ——

Louis-Philippe.—The panoramas of London and Paris
(*de*)
are truly magnificent.
vraiment magnifique.

LIII.—*From* § 365 *to* 373.

One of the buttresses has fallen.—(Are you fond of)
arc-boutant est tombé.— *aimer*
cauliflower?—He is always inventing (cock and bull
art. *chou-fleur* ?— [2] [1]*faire* art. part. *coq-à-*
stories.)—The fish-carriers did not arrive in time.—I
l'âne. — *chasse-marée* *à* —
have missed three master-keys.—The game-keepers have
égarer *passe-partout.*— *garde-chasse*
been very careless. —France abounds in master-pieces of
nêgligent.—art. *abonder* *en chef-d'œuvre*
architecture.—Can you lend me a dozen of towels? —
——— .— *essuie-main?*–
— Rainbows are generally the forerunners of rain. —
art. *arc-en-ciel* art. *avant-coureur* art. *pluie* f.–
In England, the high streets are not always the longest
grand rue *grand*
streets.—My great aunts are Catholics, and go often to
rue f. — *grand tante* *catholique,*
church to hear high mass.
art. *église* f. *pour entendre des grand messe.*

LIV. Syntax of the Article.—*From* § 373 *to* 379.

Secrecy is the key of prudence.—Surgery is founded
Secret m. *clef* f. —— f.—*Chirurgie* f. *fondé*
on anatomy. —The most able men are not always
sur *ie* f.— *plus habile gens*
the most virtuous.—The least excusable of all errors
.— *moins* art. *erreur* f.
is that which is wilful. —We do not always weep
volontaire.— *pleurer*

when we are the most afflicted.—The moon does not
affligé. — *lune* f.
enlighten us (as much) as the sun, (even when)
éclairer *autant* *que* *soleil,* m. *lors même que*
she shines the brightest.—Bread and meat suffice
est *brillant.* —*pain* m. *viande* f. *suffire*
for a temperate man.—He sent us cheese and
à [2]*tempérant* [1] .— *envoyer* *fromage* m.
butter. —He has fine horses in his stable.—Celebrated
beurre m.— *beau* *étable.* —*célèbre*
authors think so. —England has great men as well
auteur *ainsi.*— *aussi*
as France.
que

LV.—*From* § 379 *to* 383.

A man of the court seldom speaks the truth.—
cour f. *rarement* *dire* .—
My hat is made of silk. —He received me with
chapeau m. *faire* *soie* f.—
kindness.—He is without friends.—He looks on
amitié f.— .— *regarder* *
(every body) with contempt.—She has (as much) virtue
chacun *en* *pitié,* f. — *autant*
as mildness in her temper. —(How much) blood
douceur f. *dans le* *caractère.*— *Que*
was spilt in this fatal quarrel? —He has more
répandre *querelle?* f.—
talents, but less good-breeding than his brother.—There
savoir-vivre .—
are many people who believe so.—He has no wine.—
bien *gens* [2] [1]*le.*— .—
This woman is a compound of good and bad qualities.—
composé m. *qualité* f.—
He has always something agreeable to tell people. —
à dire aux gens.—

We have not always had pupils of good temper in our
élève

(boarding-school).
pension f.

LVI.—*From* § 384 *to* 389.

He lived in a stone house; now he lives in a brick
vivre dans *pierre* *maison* f. *brique*

one.—He wears a scarlet jacket.—He took a spoon-
.— *porter* *écarlate* *gilet* m.— *prendre* *cuiller* f.

full of soup with a silver spoon.—He has broken the
plein *soupe* f. *argent*(1) .— *casser*

ink- bottle. —Your hat-box is made of leather.
encre *bouteille* f.— *chapeau* *boîte* f. *cuir* m.

—The wind, rain, and hail have destroyed the
vent, m. *pluie* f. *grêle* f. *détruire*

harvest. —Your statues, vases, and books have been
moisson f.— —— —

sent back.—Our father and mother are our best
renvoyer .—

friends.—The new and old scholars are in the
.— *nouveau* *ancien* *écolier*

class- room.—The severe and judicious Addison spares
classe *salle.* — *sévère* *judicieux* —— *épargner*

not even the living.
même *vivant.*

LVII.—*From* § 389 *to* 398.

Was your father *a* nobleman?—No, he was *a* soldier.—
noble ?— *soldat.* —

I am *a* merchant, and you are *a* physician.—I come
négociant, *médecin.* —

from Caen, *a* town of Normandy. —Dr Chalmers is a
—— *ville* *Normandie.*—

(1) See the note C, page 29 of the reading book.

writer of great reputation.—What *a* man you are!
écrivain ————.— (§ 795.)
—What a (thundering noise) you make!—We have
tintamarre m. *faire!*—
three hundred frigates, and eighty-six steam-boats. —
frégate f. *bateau à vapeur.*—

King William the Fourth began his reign on the
art. *Guillaume* * *commencer à régner* *
twenty-sixth of June, one thousand eight hundred and
en *
thirty.—Of ten thousand combatants there were two
.—*Sur* *combattant* *il y en eut*
hundred killed and eighty wounded.
tuer *blesser.*

LVIII.—*From* § 398 *to* 407.

My ears and eyes ache.—(I feel a pain) in my
J'ai mal à art. *oreille* *œil.* — *J' ai mal à*
head. —I see that my arm is swelling.—You have
tête f.— *voir* *bras* *enfler.* —
broken her arm.—You hurt my fingers.—The
lui rompre *le bras.*— *me blesser les doigts.*—
Thames is a fine river; its channel is deep enough
Tamise f. *rivière* f. *lit* m. [2]*profond* [1]*assez*
to admit large vessels.—This business is delicate;
pour admettre gros vaisseau.— *affaire*
its success is doubtful.—That city has its beauties; I
succès m. *douteux.* — *ville* f.
admire the regularity of its streets.—I know none
admirer *rue* f. — [2]*connaître* [3]
(of them).—Each of the ladies danced.—These two
[1]*en.* — *danser.*—
children have each been rewarded.
récompenser.

LIX.—*From* § 407 *to* 419.

Although (your reasons be) (so good), they will not
1 4 3 subj. prés. * 2 *on*
be heard.—However cunning they appear, they are some-
écouter.— *rusé* *paraître,*
times (taken in).—Whatever faults he may have com-
tromper. — *com-*
mitted, I will forgive him.—Whatever the news may
mettre, *pardonner* (*à*).— *nouvelle* f.
be, impart it to me.—Whoever this (young lady) be,
faites-m'en part. — *demoiselle* f.
she is very unpolite. —Sick as she was, she is
malhonnête.—2*malade* 1*tout* 3*que*
perfectly cured.—They were (f.) entirely dressed
parfaitement guéri.— *tout* *habiller*
in white.—Although she was innocent.—Send me those
de blanc.—1 *Tout* 2*que* 2—— .—
goods, whatever they may be.
marchandise f.

LX.—Syntax of the Adjective, *from* § 419 *to* 428.

She has her mouth and eyes shut. —The room and
bouche f. *fermer.*— *chambre*
the closet were open, but the window and the drawer
cabinet m. *ouvrir,* *fenêtre* f. *tiroir* m.
were shut.—His son and daughter are happy.—

Marshal Turenne possessed astonishing fortitude and
Le Maréchal *étonnant* —— f.
coolness. —Napoleon had in France absolute power
sang-froid m.— *absolu pouvoir* m.
and authority.—I have heard it (said) to my late sister.
autorité f.— *ouïr* *dire* *feu* —f.
—He will come in an hour and a half.— Queen Dido
* *demi.*—art. *Didon*

approached the altar bare-footed and bare-headed.—
de autel m. *nu-pied* *nu-tête.* —
I have spoken my full half-hour.

*

LXI.—*From* § 428 *to* 441.

SUPPLEMENT TO § 440 :—*Adjectives are generally put before the Substantives when they are the chief feature of the sentence, when the quality which they express is intended to strike us, to attract our notice in a more peculiar manner than the Substantives.*

That person is admirable in many respects, but
f. —— *sous beaucoup d'égards*
her hypocrisy is not *excusable.*—My brother is pardonable
(not correct) (not correct)
for not having learned his lesson.—We speak of great
apprendre .—
attractions, powerful allurements, and invincible
attraits, m. *puissant* *appas* m. ——
charms. —A good king often looses the affection of
charmes m.— [2] [1]*perdre* f.
his subjects by the ill conduct of his ministers.
sujet *mauvais conduite* f. *ministre.*
—A good boy and a good girl cannot be bad pupils.
— § 381 *mauvais élève.*
—On entering my sick friend's room, I found a very
—*En entrer* *dans malade* *chambre,* f. *trouver*
young doctor quarrelling with a very clever man (as to)
docteur *quereller* *habile* *sur*
the cause of the patient's illness. —What a vast
f. *malade* *indisposition* f.— § 795 *vaste*
assemblage of venerable monuments!—I know it from
—— —— —— !— *savoir*
themselves.—I read the ancient and modern historians
.— [2] [1]*historien* m.

on the same day.—We have in our garden fine
.— *jardin* m. *beau*
peaches and apricots. — Women and even chil-
pêche f. *beau abricot* m.—art.
dren were killed.
tuer.

LXII. SYNTAX OF THE PRONOUNS.—*From* § 446 *to* 452.

Which of these ladies do you think the most handsome.
beau.
—To which of these young ladies (shall I apply?)—
s'adresser à? —
Thy watch and hers are very valuable.—Do you learn
montre f. *d'un grand prix.* —
Spanish? —Do you speak it fluently? —(Though
art. *espagnol?*— *couramment?*—subj. imp.
you were) more numerous, you would experience
être *nombreux* *éprouver* art. par.
resistance.—Why, answered I, have you not told me
—— .— *répondre*
sooner? —Should I, after ten years, see my palace in
plus tôt? — *an* m. *voir* *palais en*
ashes! —The rose is the queen of flowers; therefore,
cendre!— *reine* f. *fleur* f.; *aussi*
it is the emblem of beauty.—Perhaps you will find
emblême art. —— .—*Peut-être* *trouver*
him engaged.—We ought, says Plutarch, to eat three
occupé. —*Il faut,* *Plutarque,* *manger*
bushels of salt with him we wish to love.—May all
boisseau *sel celui que on vouloir* * .—*Pouvoir*
good citizens be united!
art. *citoyen* *uni!*

LXIII.—*From* § 452 *to* 459.

I know him, but I do not believe her.—They make
connaitre *croire.* — *faire*

us love virtue by their example. —Let him go,
art. f. *exemple* m.—*Laisser aller*
and forgive him for this time. —Acknowledge him
pardonner (*d*) *pour fois* f.—*Reconnaître*
as your master, and obey him.—*Send* it *back* to
pour obéir (*à*) .—*Renvoyer*
me.—Do not sell it him.—That is a fine place, let
vendre (*à*). — *beau* ——f.
us walk there.—Take him there.—Give them some.
se promener y. —*Mener y.* — (*à*) *en.*
—Take it and eat it.—He has given me some
—*Prendre manger.* —
to-day. —I dare not tell it them.—Pray, brother,
aujourd'hui.— *oser dire.* —*De grâce* (*mon*),
tell it to my mother; she knows it, I told it to her

yesterday.—Look for him, and tell him I (am
hier. —*Chercher que*
waiting for) him.
attendre.

LXIV.—*From* § 459 *to* 470.

He who seemed so prudent.—They who were so
paraître. —
dear (to me).—I! what have I done?—It is thou who
cher. — *faire?*—
hast robbed me.—He is laughing, and I am weeping.—
voler. — *rire,* *pleurer.*—
Were you not with them?—You prefer study, he,
préférer art. *étude,*
gaming, and she, dancing.— Vice deceives and
jeu m. *danse* f.—art. *tromper*
misleads us.—I love and esteem you now. —Every
égarer. — *à présent.*—

one for himself.—One [2]generally [1]speaks only for one's
pour *parler que*
self.—My house is well aired ; I am indebted to it for
redevable
the recovery of my health.—I study French
rétablissement m. *santé* f.— art. m.
and music, and I apply myself seriously to them.
art. f. *s'appliquer* *sérieusement*
—That plant and these orange trees want water ; it
oranger *ont besoin d'* *il*
ought to be given to them.—This castle is very strong,
faut *château* *fort*
its ramparts are impregnable.
rempart *imprenable.*

LXV. —*From* § 470 *to* 473.

Can you go to Glasgow ?—Yes I can.—Madam, are
Pouvoir — (*le*) —
you sick ?—Yes, I am.—Young ladies, are you
— (*le*) —*Mesdemoiselles*, f.
musicians ?—No, we are not.—Gentlemen, are you
musicien — —*Messieurs*,
heirs of the deceased ?—Yes, we are.—Madam, are
héritier *défunt ?* — —
you the person whom I was expecting ?—Yes, I am.—
attendre ? —
Are you the mother of that child ?—No, I am not.—
—
Are those your servants ? —Yes, they are.—Are you
ce-là *domestiques?*— *ce* —
innocent ?—Yes, we are.
—

The pupil must learn by heart from § 474 *to* § 491, *in order to become familiar with the place of the pronouns.*

LXVI.—*From* § 491 *to* 505.

It was the Phenicians who invented writing. —What
Phéniciens *inventer* art. *écriture* f.—
I fear most is treason. —It is we who have
craindre le plus art. *trahison* f.—
sent these parcels.—It was they who did the honours
paquet.— *faire* *honneur*
of the house.—That which provokes me, is injustice.—
— *indigner* —— f.—
That which I ate was delicious.—The body perishes,
manger *délicieux.*— *corps* *périr,*
the soul is immortal, yet all our cares are for the
âme f. *immortel, cependant* *soin* m.
former, while we neglect the latter.—Cicero was
tandis que *négliger* —*Cicéron*
one of those who were sacrificed by the triumvirate.—
sacrifié *triumvirat.*—
The water we drank yesterday was very good.—
rel. pron. *boire* —
He is a man whom you may trust.—There is a God
pouvoir se confier.—
by whom all things are governed.—Avoid the faults
* *est gouverné.* —*Eviter*
into which I have fallen.—The insult of which you
suis *tombé.*— *insulte* f.
complain. —Behold that mountain whence my eye
se plaindre.—*Regardez* *montagne* f.
extends over immense plains.
s'etendre sur d' —— *plaine.*

LXVII.—*From* § 505 *to* 510.

They speak of peace.—We learn better what we
On art. *paix* f.—*On apprendre* *on*

understand. —It is said.—Put your letter here, it
comprendre.—On dire.—Mettre-là
will be read.—They speak (in one way,) and often
on lire.— d'une façon,
act in another.—They say, and (say positively,)
pron. *agir d'une .— assurer*
that peace will soon be concluded.—They were all
signé. — passer tous
reviewed, each in his turn.—Let each of us take his
en revue à tour.—
hat —Every one of these women is very much
chapeau m.—
attached to her husband.—The epic poem of Voltaire
attaché mari m. — [2]*épique* [1]*poëme* m.
and that of Milton have each its merit. —Each of
mérite m.— [2] *
them (has brought) his offerings.
* f. [1]*ils ont apporté* [2] *offrande* f.

LXVIII.—*From* § 510 *to* 514.

They praise one another.—They speak ill of each other.
se louer. — parler mal
—We ought to help one another.—Both have
devoir s'aider .—L'un et l'autre
obliged you.—They burnt each other's vessels. —They
brûler [2] [1]*vaisseau.—*
have loved one another from their youth. —What linen
depuis enfance f.— *toile* f.
have you bought?—What do you fear? —Of what do
craindre?—
they accuse you?—Whom do you pursue so closely?
on poursuivre vivement?
Who goes there?—Who is come?—Of whom do you

speak?—Whose fine house is that?—What is
(*To whom*) *
more precious than a good conscience?
de plus précieux ———f.?

LXIX.—Syntax of the Verb, *from* § 514 *to* 524.

You, your friend, and I, have each a different opinion.—
f.—
He, you, and we, hate all vice. —Either persuasion
haïr art. pl. m.— *
or terror has drawn him into the party of the rebels.
entraîner dans parti m. *rebelle.*
—The children, or you, perhaps, have broken my glass.
cassé verre m.
—Riches, dignities, honours, *every thing* vanishes at
—*Richesse, dignité, honneur, disparaître à*
death.—Rank, power, glory itself, vanishes at death.—
mort f.— *s'évanouir*
Games, conversations, shows, *nothing* diverts her.—
Jeu, ——— *spectacle, rien ne distraire.*—
Lycurgus, like Solon, was a wise legislator.
Lycurgue ——— *sage législateur.*

LXX.—*From* § 524 *to* 529.

The king, as well as his ministry, (wishes for) the
ministère m. *vouloir*
public good.—Euripides, as much as Sophocles, con-
[2] [1]*bien.—Euripide Sophocle, con-*
tributed to the glory of the Athenians.—Both (of them)
tribuer Athéniens. — *
have seen it.—Either will pay you.—Neither will marry
payer .— *épouser*
my daughter.—Neither is fit for the place of governor.
propre gouverneur.

Both are bad.—Neither has the smallest *courage.*—
— *petit* .—
The army of the confederate is very numerous.—The
armée f. *confédéré* *nombreux.*—
multiplicity of affairs overwhelms me.—A crowd of
affaire accabler — *foule* f.
people ran to welcome the Marshal Soult.
gens accourir accueillir *maréchal*

LXXI.—*From* § 529 *to* 535.

The most part of the passengers were drowned.—Very
passager *noyer.* —
few are of this opinion.—It was you, citizens, who
——f.— *citoyen,*
stopped the march of the enemy.—You saw us the
arrêter *marche* f. .— *voir*
other day. —To think little, to talk of (every thing),
jour m.— *peu, parler*
and to doubt of nothing, are the most common faults
ne douter [2]*commune* [1]*faute*
of young men.—To teach French properly, to love
jeunes gens.— *enseigner* *convenablement*
my pupils, to be impartial, and never to punish
élève, *ne jamais* *punir*
angrily, will be my duty at all times.
avec colère, *devoir* m. *dans tous les temps.*

LXXII.—*From* § 535 *to* 547.

It is to him I am speaking, and not to you.—It is of
§ 536 —
me he complains. —You hurt and destroy my
se plaindre. — *nuire à* § 538 *détruire*
character. —Wicked people calumniate and slander
réputation f.—*Méchant gens* *calomnier* [1]*médire* [2]*de*
often their benefactors.—That officer attacked and
[2]*souvent* [4] *bienfaiteur.* — *officier* *attaquer*

(made himself master) of the city (*incorrect*).—We
s'emparer — *Il*
must give children an honest liberty.—Washington was
faut
esteemed by every body. —One of his generals was
tout le monde.—
taken by the enemy.—The virtues of Princess Charlotte
prendre. — *princesse* f.
have been celebrated by all poets.—Hypocrisy is detested
célébrer *poète.*—*hypocrisie* f. *détester*
by every one.
tout le monde.

ON THE USE OF AUXILIARY VERBS.

LXXIII.—*From* § 547 *to* 558.

Has the hostler taken my horses (out of) the stable?
palefrenier sortir *de* *étable*?
—Thank him for (having extricated) you from so
—*Remercier* *de* *sortir*
unpleasant an affair.—He is out.—The waters have
désagréable .— *sortir.* — *eau* f.
much decreased.—I did but turn my head, and she
décroître. —*ne faire que tourner*
disappeared.—I have resided nearly eleven years in Paris.
disparaître. — *demeurer* *à*
—He was an ensign; he has been promoted to a
enseigne; *monter* *la*
lieutenancy.—He came down from his room.—He
lieutenance. — *descendre.*
came down stairs with precipitation.—He has passed
descendre *degrés* ———.— *passer*
along the Thames.—The year is elapsed.—Two
le long de la *Tamise.*— *passer.*—
thousand men had remained in the battle field. —
demeurer *champ de bataille.*—

He will have escaped the danger.—He would have
échapper. —
escaped from the galleys.—This book would have suited
galères.— *convenir*
me, but we have not agreed for the price.
convenir de *prix* m.

LXXIV.—*From* § 558 *to* 561.

(I am reading, I do read, I read.)—He said to me yes-
je lis. —
terday: I *set out* to-morrow for the country, and I
partir
come back almost immediately.—Yesterday your brothers
revenir *presque aussitôt.* —
had money; they *played* and lost all.—PRESENT USED
jouer *perdre* * .—
FOR THE FUTURE: I *am* with you in a moment.—To-mor-
à
row is a holiday. —IT IS USED IN PROPOSITIONS OF ETER-
jour de fête.—
NAL TRUTH: It was believed at all times that God is
On a *croire* *de tout temps,*
merciful and immutable.—Plato believed that there
miséricordieux *immuable.* —
was a supreme being.—I was saying that all men *had*
[2]—— [1]*être.* —
faults.
défaut.

LXXV.—*From* § 561 *to* 562.

(I was living, I did live, I lived.)—I was thinking of you
Je demeurais .— *à*
when you (came in.)—Orpheus mingled so agreeably
entrer. —*Orphée* *mêler*
his voice with his lute, that he stopped the course of
à *luth* m. *arrêter* *cours* m.

rivers, calmed tempests, attracted the most savage
rivière, f. *calmer* *tempête*, *attirer* [2]*sauvage*
beasts, and (gave motion) to the trees and rocks. —
[1]*bête* f *émouvoir* * *arbre* *rocher*.—
When I lived in Paris, I (often visited) the
demeurer *à* *fréquenter*
theatres. —I went a-fishing, or (rode on horseback.)
spectacle m.— *aller à pêche* f. *monter à cheval.*
—If I had money I would lend you some.—Alfred
— *argent* m. *prêter* .—
was a great king; he knew how to unite the most
savoir * * *unir*
enterprising spirit with the coolest moderation.
[2]*entreprenant* [1]*esprit* *à* *plus grande* —— .

LXXVI.—*From* § 562 *to* 564.

I wrote yesterday to my friends, but the mail did
courrier past.
not set off.—I called at (your house) last week.
def. *partir*.— *passer chez* *vous* [2]*dernier* [1]*semaine* f.
I met him (three months ago.)—He appeared surprised
rencontrer *il y a trois* *mois.*)— *paraître* *surpris*
to see me.—Cesar became emperor by very [2]san-
de .—*César* *parvenir à l'empire* m. *san-*
guinary means. —(The good nature) and courage of
guinaire [1]*moyen* m.— *douceur* f. ——
Mentor charmed me; but I was still more sur-
—— *charmer* *encore bien plus*
prised, when I saw with what dexterity he delivered us
délivrer
from the Trojans.—Have you travelled in Germany?—
Troyens.— *voyager en Allemagne?*—
I have observed them in the different degrees of
observer *dans* [2] [1]*dégre* m.
civilization. —He died this week.
civilisation f.— *mourir* .

LXXVII.—*From* § 564 *to* 566.

When I had said my lesson, you began. —
past def. *commencer.*—

(After) (joining in) the sports of childhood, I
Après que *aimer* *jeux* *d'enfant,*

applied myself to things (of more importance.)—
s'appliquer *plus importantes.* —

(As soon as) I had examined this phenomenon, I tried
Aussitôt que *phénomène* m. *tâcher*

to (find out) its causes.—I had supped when he
de découvrir .— *souper*

(came in.)—I had done my task when my cousin
entrer. — *finir* *tâche*

entered my room. —I had breakfasted when you
entrer dans *chambre* f.— *déjeûner*

came to (ask for) me.—When they had (become ac-
venir * *demander* .— *con-*

quainted) with the Spanish sword, they (laid aside)
naître * [2]*espagnol* [1]*épée* f. *quitter*

their own.
la *leur.*

LXXVIII.—*From* § 566 *to* 569.

Shall you finish soon? —As soon as my education is
finir *bientôt*?— —— f.

finished, I shall go to Italy.—I do not know if (1) he
en Italie.— *savoir si*

will come.—He would become a (learned man) if he
.— *devenir* *savant* m.

would study. —I would do it if I could.—Although
vouloir étudier.— *faire* .—*Quand*

(1) *Si* is always followed by the present or the imperfect of the indicative: the present with a future, the imperfect with a conditional.

history were useless to other men, still it would be
l'histoire f. *serait inutile*

necessary to read it to princes.—Could you have sus-
nécessaire de lire —— .— *soup-*

pected him of so disgraceful a vice? —You would
çonner [3] [4]*déshonorant* [1] [2]*vice*? m.—

have granted him this favour, if he had asked it.—
accorder (à) *grâce* f. .—

If I were a king, I would be just.
vouloir .

LXXIX.—*From* § 569 *to* 572.

I desire that thou wouldst do that.—I question whether
subj. prés. — *douter* *que*

he will come.—Must I go out immediately?—And
—*falloir* *sortir* *sur-le-champ*?—

you suffer him to write to you?—Do you require that
souffrir (that he) *exiger*

he should obey you as myself?—He does not permit me
obéir comme à? — *permettre*

to (make use) of it.—Where have you seen that ruined
se servir. — [2]*ruiné*

men have friends?—Show me a road that (leads) to
[1] —*Montrer* *chemin* m. *conduire*

Paris.—Will you show me the road that (leads) to
Glasgow?

LXXX.—*From* § 572 *to* 575.

(It is sufficient) that you write to him.—It is just that he
Il suffit

should be punished.—It is time that he should see him.
punir. —

—She must (become acquainted with) it one day or
falloir *savoir* *tôt* *ou*

another.—It seems that great undertakings are more
tard. —´ *sembler* *enterprise* f.
difficult to conduct among us than among the ancients.
difficile à mener *chez* *ancien.*
—It seems to me that Corneille has given models (in
modèle de
every species of composition).—Does it concern the
tous les genres. — *importer au*
public that the wicked be punished ?
méchant

LXXXI.—*From* § 575 *to* 585.

This author is the first that (mentions it). —He is
auteur *en faire mention.*—
the most conceited man I ever (met with).—It
suffisant personnage *jamais rencontrer.* —
is the only remembrance that can console me.—I
seul *souvenir* m. *pouvoir consoler.* —
(put on) the best face I can. —It is not the
faire *contenance* f. *pouvoir.*—
only good that her hand (snatched from) me.—The
bien *ravir.* —
less servitude the better. —It is evident that you
moins ——— *meilleur.*—
(are in the wrong).—Whatever pride may say of it,
avoir tort. —*Quoi que orgueil* m.
mortals, weak mortals, here is your device : here lies
mortel, faible *ci-git*
one that was nothing.—O merciful and good Being,
* *ne* *rien.* — [2]*clément* [3] [4] [1]*être,*
whatever be thy decrees, I adore them.—He spake so
décret, — *de*
that he was expelled from the school.—I am resolved to
sorte *chassé* .— *décidé à*

marry her, provided I find she has a fortune.—He
épouser *pourvu que* *trouver* *du bien* m.—
behaved in such a manner that he was rewarded by
se conduire de * *manière* f. *récompensé*
his master.

LXXXII.—*From* § 581 *to* 587.

I fear lest she should come.—I do not believe he has
craindre
had (so much) success as he says.—Let him perish, for
autant de succès (*le*). — *périr, car*
he lives no more for us.—I was willing that you should
vouloir
set off before him.—I did not know that you had studied
partir avant .— *savoir* *étudier*
astronomy.—He (has been obliged) to solicit his judges.
falloir *solliciter* *juge.*
—I might speak to her if I went now. —I am per-
y aller à présent.—
suaded that he (could never have extricated himself) *but*
s'en tirer
for the interference of his friends.—Much was want-
sans *entremise* f. —*s'en* *falloir de beau-*
ing to make the ladder long enough.
coup que *l'échelle* f. *être assez long.*

LXXXIII.—*From* § 587 *to* 594.

Not to have even time to be sick is very provoking. —
même *d'* *malade* *désagréable.*—
To beat a man (one is sure won't fight,) is not (the
Battre *à jeu sûr*
action of a generous) soul. —Time was necessary for
d'une beau *âme* f.—*Il a fallu du temps pour*
purifying language, for rendering it always natural
purifier

and noble, for raising it above the discourse of the
élever *au-dessus du* *langage*
populace.—Come to see me often, and prove how
f.— *prouver* *combien*
much you love me.—I wish to speak to the magistrate
.— *souhaiter*
on urgent business. —Nelson expected to find the
pour une affaire pressante.— *s'attendre*
French fleet at Trafalgar.—He strove to run. —
flotte f. — *s'efforcer* *courir.*—
He likes to read.—He aims to hurt me.
— *tâcher* *nuire*

LXXXIV.—*From* § 594 *to* 598.

Every one ought to endeavour to grow in wisdom.—
devoir *s'efforcer* *croître en sagesse.*—
I will endeavour to correct you.—I long to see my
tâcher *corriger* .—*Il me tarde*
native country.—He (is long) in coming(1)—Scarcely
[2]*natal* [1]*pays.* — *tarder* —
have we begun to live, but we must think of dying.—
on commencer *vivre,* *on devoir songer à mourir.*—
I invited him to come and see us.—The unfortunate
engager * — *malheureux*
have never failed to complain. — He begins to
manquer *se plaindre.* —
come down from his room. —I expected to be able
descendre *de* *chambre* f.— *croire* *pouvoir*
to make you better.—Do you think you can come to-
rendre — *pouvoir*
morrow ?

(1) The present participle is generally translated by the present of the infinitive, except after *en*.

LXXXV.—*From* § 598 *to* 605.

Trembling for her eggs, the ant decamps. —All
Trembler *œuf* *fourmi* f. *déménager.*—
men living are (in this world) slaves. —I am far from
ici bas *esclave.*— *loin*
pleading for husbands (who beat their wives.)—The
plaider *mari* *battre.* —*La*
Court of Session sitting in Perth has condemned that
Cour de Session seoir à *condamner*
man.—The great pines, groaning under the stroke of
pin m. *gémir* *coup* m.
the hatchets, fall rolling from the height of the
hache f. *tomber en rouler* *haut* m.
mountains. —Will you leave that dying woman on a
montagne. — *laisser*
desert shore?—Do you see these wrecks floating towards
[2] [1]*rivage*?— *débris flotter vers*
the shore?

LXXXVI.—*From* § 605 *to* 621.(1)

The news which she has received.—The men whom
nouvelle f. —
their talents have rendered famous.—These men have
fameux.—
rendered their talents famous.—I saw them play.—
— *jouer.*—
I heard her sing.—I saw her (picture drawn.)—I saw
entendre — *peindre* .—
her (while painting.)—The history which I have begun
peindre — f.
to read is very entertaining.—The Amazons (covered
intéressant. — *Amazone* f. *se*

(1) We have given in the Grammar so many examples on the Participles, that it is useless to extend these exercises.

themselves) with glory.—She has stored chimeras in
couvrir *de* — *se mettre chimère dans*
(her head.)—The expenses which they thought I(should
l'esprit. — *dépenses* f. *que faire*
incur.)—Have you informed them of it?—He alone has
— [3] [4] [5]*prévenir* [1]*les* [2]*en*? —*d lui seul*
performed more exploits than the others have read.—
faire *n'en ont lire.*—
The expense which there has been is horrible.—The
y avoir —— —
boots that I caused to be made.
botte f. *faire* *faire.*

SYNTAX OF THE VERB.

RULE I. The adverb must be, in general, placed in a sentence before the adjective or participle which it modifies. Ex.: *Il est (fort) heureux*, he is *very* happy.

RULE II. The adverb, in general, is placed immediately after the verb in simple tenses, and between the auxiliary and the participle past, in compound tenses. Ex.: *Celui qui juge (à la hâte), juge (assez ordinairement mal)*, he who judges *hastily, commonly* judges *wrong.*

Observation.—There are many exceptions to those rules; custom and taste alone can direct the proper use of the adverb.

LXXXVII.—*From* § 621 *to* 634.

The plague is within the city. —I have looked
peste f. *dedans* or *dans* *ville* f.—
under the table.—If I stay here *any longer*, I
dessous or *sous* — *rester*
shall have *more* pleasure.—He will be *the more* loved
plaisir. —
(for it).—He is *as* avaricious *as* suspicious. —He
en. — *avare* *que soupçonneux.* —

has *as much* virtue *as* talents.—This piece of poetry
que de — *pièce* f. *poésie*
possesses *so many* beauties, that I should have thought
offrir *croire*
it was Lamartine's.—He is *so* good that he has no
*
equal. —He is not *as much* esteemed as he.—They
son égal.— *lui.*—
came *successively.*—Go there *immediately.*
venir —

LXXXVIII.—*From* § 634 *to* 645.

He has no wit at all.—Have you not any money?—
esprit. — *d'argent*?—
Nobody knows whether he be deserving of love, or
si *digne*
hatred.—The thing is quite otherwise than you believe.
haine. — *tout autrement.*
—When you are flattered, fear lest you are deceived.
(*on*) *flatter, craindre que* (*on*) *tromper.*
—I shall prevent you (from being) of the number.—
empêcher subj. prés. *nombre.*—
I forbid you to speak. —You cannot deny that a
défendre subj. prés.— *ne sauriez nier*
man...—I saw nobody that could (bring it about).—
pouvoir *en venir à bout.*—
Do not despair (of the success of these means.)—
désespérez que ce moyen *réussir.* —
Before you set out (call upon) your uncle.—
subj. prés. *partir* *passer chez* *oncle.*—
He has (but little) money to spend. —I know none
guère *dépenser.*— *connaître*
of these gentlemen.
messieurs.

LXXXIX. Syntax of the Preposition.—*From* § 645 *to* 656.

He lives near the palace. —He (fought his way)
demeurer *palais* m.— *se faire jour*
through the enemy.—I am ready to do what you
plur.— *ce qu'il vous*
please.—I am on the point of falling.—My (acting wrong)
plaît. — *tomber.*— *torts*
towards you.—She lives opposite to my windows.—
— *fenêtres.*—
It is my turn to speak.—They are lodged near
à moi * *à* or *de parler.*— *logé proche*
the church.—Here are the Appenines, and there is
— *les Apennins,*
Caucasus. —Let us see which of us will excel you,
le Caucase.— [2] [1]*l'emporter*
he, or I.—Nothing is less (according to) God's will.—
[3] [4] [5] — *selon* —
He wastes his youth in effeminacy and pleasure.—
perdre *jeunesse* f. *mollesse* f.
In Asia, in Europe, in Africa, and even in America,
Asie, —— *Afrique,* *Amérique,*
we find the same prejudice.
trouver *préjugé.*

XC. Syntax of the Conjunction.—*From* § 656 *to* 666.

I eat and drink.—He commands, and is obeyed
manger *boire.*— *commander* *obéir*
promptly. —The Forfar and the Albert have been
promptement.—
taken by a privateer.—I do not like that vain display
prendre *corsaire.* — *étalage* m.
of erudition, lavished without choice and without taste,
f. *prodiguée* *choix* *goût,*

nor that pomp of words which (have no meaning.)—He
pompe f. *ne disent rien.* —
has neither debts nor lawsuits.—He acts without either
dettes *procès.* —
virtue or honour.—The more populous a country is, the
(*ni* or *sans.*) — *peuplé* *pays* m.
richer it is.—The less rich we are, the less trouble
riche .— *d'embarras*
we have.—By what I have said, judge of what I might
.— *ce que*
have done.
faire.

XCI.—*From* § 666 *to* 676.

Whatever you may do, it will be neither more nor
faire, *n'en sera ni*
less.—Although I have been very kind to him, yet he
.— pas. subj. *bon pour* *
is ungrateful.—When do you intend to go thither?—
ingrat. — *compter* *y* —
With regard to my cousin, I love him (very much.)—
beaucoup. —
I wish you may purchase that house.—Scarcely was
désirer *acheter* .—
Henry VIII. divorced from Catherine of Arragon, than
divorcé *avec*
he married Anne de Boleyn, and sacrificed virtue to his
épouser *Boulen* *sacrifier*
passions.—Although Napoleon has been vanquished
.— pas. sub. *vaincre*
and died in exile, his memory will always be popu-
pas. sub. *dans l'exil,* *popu-*
lar in France.
laire .

XCII. SYNTAX OF THE INTERJECTION.—*From* § 676 *to* 682.

Ha! I take you there; ha! it is you.—Ah! I rejoice
prendre .— *se réjouir*
to see you met. —Ah! ah! you wanted to *take*
assemblés.— *vouloir attraper!*
me *in!*—You were singing! I am very glad of it; well,

then, dance now. —Eh! does fear correct itself?
maintenant.— *peur f. se corriger?*
—Ho, there, softly! —O, times! O, manners! in
tout doucement!— *mœurs!*
vain I cry; every body requires payment.—Oh! oh! says
crier; *se fait payer.* —
he, I bleed. —Holla, ho! man! ho! my (good fellow)!
saigner.— *l'* *compère*
a word, if you please.—Hey day! I think I hear a dog
—*Ouais!*
barking in the garden.—They (met with) a man on
qui aboie *rencontrer* *à*
horseback crying: Take care, take care!—How
cheval *qui criait*: *Gare,* —*Que*
delightful is the country!
[3]*délicieux* [2] [1] f.?

XCIII.—OF SOME DIFFICULTIES AND FRENCH IDIOMS OR GALLICISMS.

Men are (so much the more) happy, that they are
d'autant plus
moderate in their desires.—Even
modéré .—*Il n' y a pas jusqu' aux*
children will meddle with it.—He is far from
qui ne s'en mêler .—*Il s'en faut bien qu'il*
being so clever as he thinks.—He was very near
soit .—*Peu s'en est fallu qu'il ne*

failing in that understanding.—I am not satisfied
succomber dans entreprise f. — *content*
with your application to study, far from it.—So far
de tant s'en faut.— Tant s'en
from this play pleasing me, I think it is
faut que comédie f. subj. prés. *elle me semble au*
insufferable. —He is far from being generous.
contraire insupportable.—Il n'est rien moins que

XCIV.

It is not ten years ago.—How long have you been
Il n'y a pas * *.—Combien y a-t-il que* ind. prés.
learning French?—I have been learning it these
apprendre —Il y a six mois que je ind. prés.
six months.—Are you hot? —Have you been thirsty?
.—Avoir chaud?— avoir soif
—I am cold and hungry.—Our house is twenty feet
— *avoir froid faim.* — *a*
broad. —My sister is in the right.—You are wrong.
de largeur.— avoir raison. — *avoir tort.*
—It is in vain to cry, you will get nothing.—How old
— *avoir beau* * *.—Quel âge*
are they?—How do you do?—Is your mother
avoir ?—Comment se porter?—[3]*se porter* [1] [2]
well?—How is your daughter?—It is with you as
[4] — *aller ?—Il en est de comme*
with your brother.—How long since you have left your
de .—Combien y a-t-il que
country?

XCV.

I have not seen you for twelve days.—We have been
depuis —
in France for three years.—How far have you been?
pendant .—Jus qu'où

—(Let the worst come to the worst), I risk nothing.—
— *Au pis aller* *risquer*
Let us put all (on the worst footing).—Every thing goes
au pis —
worse and worse.—His affairs (are going on) better
de mal en pis. — *aller* *de mieux*
and better.—What is the French for ?—*It is* bad
en mieux.— *de?*—*Il fait mauvais*
weather.—*It is* dark.—How *is* the weather to-day ?—
—*faire* .—*Quel* (weather) *faire* ?—
It is excessively cold.—It is hot.—I am quite
faire terriblement .— *faire* .—
(out of breath).
essouffié.

XCVI.

This piano is out of tune.—I acknowledge all
n'est pas d'accord.— *demeurer d'accord de*
that, let us speak no more of it.—When honour
.— [1] [3]
(is at stake), I do not understand joking (in
[2] *s'agir de* unip. *raillerie*
such matters).—Do you think it will do for you ?
là-dessus. — *faire votre affaire?*
—You have not hit it ; this is truly the matter !
—(*You are not there*) *s'agir* unip. *bien de cela vraiment !*
—Teach him manners.—(Take it into your head) to
—*Apprendre à vivre.* — *s'aviser* *de*
give me a (box on the ear), (and you shall) see.—
soufflet m. *pour*
(What is the matter with you) ?—I never saw you laugh
Qu 'avez-vous ?
so much.—What is the matter ?
.—(*What is there ?*)

XCVII.

Softly! softly! how fast you go! — They are
Tout beau! comme (you go there!)—(They are
both of the same mind.—Hear this story out. —
two heads in one bonnet. — jusqu'au bout.—
You may boast of a narrow escape.—I will soon
se vanter de l'avoir échappé belle. —
teach you (what sort of a man I am.)—You will see
de quel bois je me chauffe. —
plainly that I (don't equivocate.) —Oh!
clairement ne vais pas par quatre chemins.—
for this time (I will make him pay for it.)—Once
le coup (We shall see.) —Encore
more, sir, (leave of) your importunities.—Here is
un coup cesser .— bien
another (piece of news.)—You did not mind
chanson f. — tenir aucun compte
what I wrote to you.
de ce que .

XCVIII.

Short reckonings make long friends.–Charity
Bon compte bon .– bien ordonnée
begins at home. —To complete his misfortune, he
par soi-même.—Pour comble de
was wounded (in the) foot.—I am no judge of painting.
au .—(I don't know myself in —.)
—How soon will you come and see me?—
—Dans combien de temps —
You take it (in a curious style) indeed!—You have
sur un drôle de ton .— se
got yourself into a fine scrape.—He seemed (to
mettre de draps. — se

swallow the trick.) —Have you hit it? —I had
payer de cette défaite.— (Are you there?)—J'en
already run through half the history, when she
étais déjà à la moitié de l'
came in.

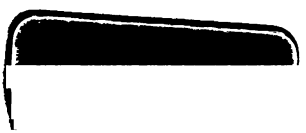
XCIX.

Does not the wine-merchant live here?—All the spec-
N'est-ce pas ici que demeurer le — [1] [2] [3]
tators exclaimed against the poet, (as if for a wager.)
[5]*se déchaîner* [6] [7] [8] [4]*à l'envi* .
—I am quite spent; (I split my sides) with laughing.
—*Je n'en puis plus ; étouffer de* .
—You attack me on my weak side .—I see plainly
— *prendre par endroit sensible.— bien*
you pretend not to hear me.—A pin (would not
faire semblant de .— *épingle* f. *ne pas*
be amiss) here; what think you of it?—It is all over,
faire mal ici ; —*C'en est fait,*
all is gone. —It is quite another thing.—I am out of
perdre.—(It is another pair of sleeves).—
my temper.—Do not argue with him; he wanders
assiette.— disputer il va chercher
from the point. —Farewell, till we meet again.
midi à quatorze heures.—Adieu, jusqu'au revoir.

C.—NOBLE CONDUCT.

M. Dugar, provost of the merchants in the city of Lyons, was a man remarkable for the strict and impartial administration of justice. The bakers flattered themselves that they could prevail upon him to be their friend at the expense of the public. They waited upon him in a body, and begged leave to raise the price of

bread. He told them that he would examine their petition, and give them an answer very soon: before they left the room, they contrived slily to drop a purse of 200 louis d'or on the table. They soon called upon the magistrate for an answer, not in the least doubting but the money had effectually pleaded their cause. "Gentlemen," said M. DUGAR, "I have weighed your reasons in the balance of justice, and find them light. I do not think the people ought to suffer, under the pretence of the dearness of corn, which I know to be ill-founded. As to the purse of money which you left with me, I am certain that I have made such a generous and noble use of it, as you yourselves intended; I have distributed it among the poor objects of charity in our hospitals: as you are *opulent enough* to make such *large donations*, I cannot possibly think you are suffering any loss in your business, and I therefore shall continue the price of bread as it was before I received your petition."

END.

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